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FORCES.

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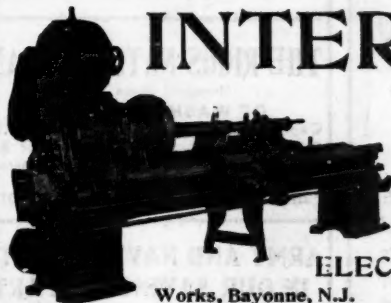
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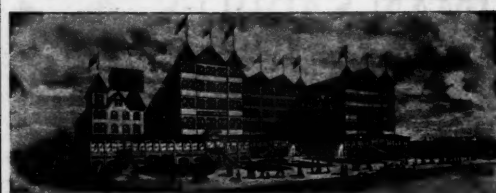
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Something like a thousand experts with the military rifle will assemble at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August next, to contest for the trophies offered by the U.S. Government through the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and those offered by the National Rifle Association. In addition there will be the State matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association, and many cash prizes in all matches. The rifle world owes much to the generous support given by Congress, which has recognized the advisability of encouraging practice with the military rifle and revolver. Camp Perry will afford many attractions of modern and historic interest to the visiting riflemen. The range is in sight of the scene of the battle of Lake Erie, where Commander Perry, after whom the camp was named, received the surrender of the British squadron. To the south is old Fort Stephenson, where Colonel Croghan and a handful of men, supported by a single field piece, defeated the British. Not very far away are the old Forts Meigs and Miami, the former American and the latter British. Johnson's Island, where many Confederate veterans are buried, is to the east. It was from South Bass Island, now known as Put-in-Bay, that Perry set out to meet the British. Along the shore of the bay is a beautiful shaded park named in his honor, and under its sward lie the remains of the gallant British and American officers and men who fell that day. A number of cannon used in the battle mark the spot. Other more modern places also attract attention. The largest fish hatchery in the United States is on this island, as are some celebrated caves. Here is also the largest summer hotel in the world, from whose piazzas the tents of Camp Perry will be visible. Connections between Put-in-Bay and the camp will be maintained by rail from the camp to Port Clinton and across the bay by steamer. Cedar Point, which claims the title of the "Atlantic City of the West," is across Sandusky Bay. Cleveland, Toledo and other points are also near enough to be available for visitors desiring to make the trip.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, is of the opinion that had it not been for the measures taken to prevent yellow fever, the United States diggers now at work on the canal would be doing no better than the French. Indeed, he doubts if the Americans would do as well, judging from the alarm created by the mild epidemic of 1905; he thinks that with the same amount of fever that the French had, even were it possible to keep the white labor at the Isthmus, public sentiment in the United States would not allow the canal to be built at such a sacrifice of human life. And in this same connection attention is called to the small credit that has been given to the French for their heroism. "Every Frenchman who came to Panama knew that he was going to have yellow fever, and he also knew that every second man died with it." Colonel Gorgas discusses the canal project in an article in the Medical Record, in which he points out that if the present excellent health conditions are to continue unceasing vigilance will be required. He makes it plain that the present wonderful results have only been attained by thoroughness and unceasing watchfulness, and the permanence of the present immunity will depend solely upon the maintenance of the same vigilant organization that made the Isthmus habitable for white men and strangers. So long as the work is left in the hands of the capable Army and Navy officers, there is every reason to believe that there will be no relaxation in precautions, no lack of energy and faithfulness. With the same sort of encouragement and support, the officers to whom the digging of the canal has been intrusted may equal the record of the sanitary corps.

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav., in charge of the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., under date of May 16, sent the following communication to the Adjutant General of the Pacific Division: "I have the honor to request that all student members of the next

class to attend the course at the School of Musketry be directed to be equipped with the following: Rifle, complete, including screw driver and cleaning rod; revolver (including screw driver), for officers and enlisted men of Field Artillery, Cavalry sergeants and musicians of Infantry; full field equipment; Firing Regulations, interpolated to date; manual of description and nomenclature of the rifle; manual of description and nomenclature of the pistol; Drill Regulations; Field Service Regulations; field glasses for officers; Service and dress uniforms. * * * In many cases the men selected did not meet the requirements of the order at all. Reliable, sober and industrious men who are naturally qualified to make good shots and coaches are called for in G.O., No. 4, and not men who have repeatedly failed to qualify, and who are not of sufficient mental caliber to become capable assistants to the commanders of their organizations. * * * As under G.O. 4 the names for the next detail must be furnished twenty days before July 6, and as a target season is now being completed, ample time and opportunity are given to make proper selections. Attention is invited to the necessity for good eyesight on the part of those detailed. About fifty per cent. of the present class have slight defects of vision, and ten per cent. eyes ranging from 8-20 to 15-20, necessitating the use of glasses for good work." General Funston approved the above letter, and said that organization commanders must understand that selections will strictly conform to requirements of G.O., No. 4, c.s., Pacific Division.

Medical inspection of the public schools is a "Boston fad" which might be introduced with profit in other cities if it is made more rigid and less perfunctory than it appears to be in the Massachusetts capital, if we may judge from the criticisms upon Boston methods recently indulged in by Dr. John B. Howes, of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The chief purpose of the inspection of school children is to prevent the spread of disease, and especially the great American malady of tuberculosis, which is being vigorously combatted in Boston as well as elsewhere. In New York, for example, the transfer tickets of the street-car lines have printed on the back a brief statement of the importance of fresh air in preventing pulmonary complaints. Those who receive these tickets are advised to keep their windows open day and night and in all weathers, instead of shutting out the wholesome air to prevent taking cold. The Chief of our Army Bureau of Insular Affairs, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, owes his recovery from a dangerous attack of a pulmonary complaint to the adoption of this regime in our Army medical practice, and the General is so complete a convert to the healing properties of fresh air that he sleeps in all weathers out of doors, but sheltered from the rain, on a balcony at the rear of his house in the city of Washington. General Edwards's present health is certainly a most convincing argument in favor of the present method of dealing with tuberculosis and its attendant disorders.

The Matches of the National Rifle Association at Camp Perry, Ohio, will begin on Monday, Aug. 19, with the Company Team Match. On Wednesday of that week the President's match will be shot. It will correspond in number of shots, distances and practically in the order of fire with the National Individual Match, but any ammunition may be used. Instead of the winner being designated military champion, as heretofore, that title will go to the contestant, who, having shot in the President's Match and the National Individual, secures the highest aggregate score in both matches. A special prize and a letter from the President will go to the winner of this match. The N.R.A., after a careful consideration of the situation appertaining to the holding of an intercollegiate competition for the intercollegiate trophy, has decided that the time is not yet ripe for the holding of such a contest, with credit to the association and the colleges. There is a shortage of range facilities and consequent lack of practice; hence not enough interest is being taken in the contest by the colleges themselves. Rather than make a failure of such a competition this year it has been decided to postpone the match until 1908. By next year rifle shooting will have been more generally promoted among the universities and colleges, and more interest will likely be taken in such a contest.

Commenting upon our statement that graduates of the medical schools are advised by their professors to keep out of the Service, on the ground that a successful lay practitioner is far more highly rewarded than the Army and Navy surgeon can ever hope to be, the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "This is doubtless true, but the majority of doctors are not what would be called successful practitioners. They get a living, but little more, for very hard work. They may even fail to do this. The Army surgeon is sure of a competence during good behavior, and one would expect to find plenty of newly fledged M.D.'s willing to exchange the uncertainty and larger opportunities of lay practice for the certainty of moderate success in the Service. Possibly the high requirements made of the intending naval surgeon may have something to do with the short supply."

A naval correspondent writes saying: "Your editorial on the Jamestown fizzle was defective only where you hesitated to tell the whole truth. There never was a more dismal failure than this thing. What angered our officers and made us blush for our country was the manifest intent of using not only our Navy, but all visiting ships, as an advertising scheme to exploit a gang of greedy

money-makers. At the opening there was nothing ready. Had it not been for the energetic protests of Admiral Evans, the foreign officers would have been subjected to social insult. As it was, there was no provision for them, and they were left to shift for themselves, while citizens in uniform were getting an excess of liquor. One officer helped to get the Austrian officers into a private office where they were regaled in turn with water from one broken glass! Later they got them some of the champagne that did not flow for them. The second parade, May 13, was forced on the Navy, and was a dismal failure. Not an officer attended except those ordered. The foreigners are too polite to say much, but they let out a little once in a while. There never has been a 'flower show' equal to this."

The Navy Relief Society, organized "to collect funds and provide relief for indigent widows and orphans of officers, sailors and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, to aid in securing employment for them, and to furnish educational facilities for such orphaned children," is doing an admirable work under the presidency of Admiral Dewey and it is worthy of all encouragement. Those who can afford it should contribute to the society the life membership fee of \$25. Others can become "benefactors" by a payment of \$5 annually, or members by the trifling contribution of \$1, sending their money to the assistant treasurer, Paymr. A. S. Kenny, U.S.N., retired, 1402 Chapin street, Washington, D.C. As the society is subject to no charges for office rent or salaries, the only deductions from the gross amount of the contributions are the comparatively trifling costs of stationery, printing and postage.

The President has naturally carried into the White House impressions concerning officers of the Regular Army derived from his experiences with them while he was himself in the military service during the war with Cuba. He is not so much disposed, however, to act upon unfavorable impressions received as he is to express his appreciation of special courtesies shown to him in Cuba by individual officers of the Army. To one of these Mr. Roosevelt said that he remembered very pleasantly the services he had rendered to him while he was in command of the Rough Riders, to which the officer in question, who has a keen sense of humor, replied, "Mr. Roosevelt, what I did for you then was not a circumstance to what I would have done had I known that you would become President."

The statue of Winfield Scott at Washington is mounted upon a horse so ill adapted to carry his bulk as to make a painful impression upon horsemen. About nine months before his death General Sheridan drove an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army out to look at the Scott statue. Pointing to the horse, Sheridan said: "General, my doctor tells me that I have an incurable disease that will carry me off within a year. When I die they will probably erect an equestrian statue of me. You will, no doubt, have much to do with its erection. Now, I want to say that if you mount me on a horse like that I will haunt you."

The members of the champion rifle team of the Atlantic Fleet, belonging to the battleship Missouri, which beat all competitors by seven hundred points, were: Coxswain A. W. Cline (team captain), Coxswain W. F. Marvin, Coxswain C. C. Dunsmoor, Pointer C. A. Mansfield, Seaman W. H. Christopher, Boatswain's Mate (first class) C. Blanchard, Q.M. (third class) J. S. Wierzbowski, Chief Electrician C. D. Mills, Chief Q.M. C. I. Ostrom, Seaman T. Malarkey, Seaman J. R. Logan, Chief Yeoman E. D. Williamson.

The largest balloon ever constructed in Great Britain has just been built in order to make an attempt to beat the record balloon trip and try to travel at least 2,000 miles right over Russia. This balloon, named the Mammoth, was made by M. Gaudron to the order of an enthusiastic aeronaut, Mr. J. L. Tannar. It will carry fifteen passengers, but, if the wind permits making a start on the contemplated journey on May 25, M. Gaudron and Mr. Tannar will be the only passengers.

Among the first rifle shooting statistics to be received at the Department of Luzon were those from the 3d Squadron, 8th Cav., stationed at Camp Wallace. In that squadron forty expert riflemen and ninety-two sharpshooters qualified. The troops at Camp Wallace made an individual figure of merit ranging from 135 to 140, and a general figure of merit of from about 103 to 106, which is considered especially fine.

So far as known in the office of the Chief of Staff of the Army no new edition of the regulations for the Field Artillery will be issued in the near future. Additions to the Provisional Regulations will probably be issued from time to time, but as they are only provisional, it is not known when the Field Artillery Drill Board will complete the regulations for the use of the Field Artillery.

Major David C. Shanks, 4th U.S. Inf., will captain the Infantry team, and Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., will have charge of the Cavalry team, in the coming national matches. Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans will be executive officer of the National Matches. Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, will again captain the Marine team.

THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why do we need a Chief of Infantry and an increase in the Infantry arm of our Service? We need a Chief of Infantry to increase the efficiency of our Army. We need him because we feel that without his assistance at Washington we of the Infantry have received neither the recognition nor the consideration that is justly our right in the interests of the efficiency of the Army. We need a chief just as much as does the Engineer Corps, or the Signal Corps, or the Judge Advocate General's Department, or the Artillery Corps, or any other corps or department, and in general terms, for similar reasons.

So far as we know we have not been weighed in the balance and found wanting, yet we feel that our arm, compared with which in importance all others are only accessories, has been ignored too much in the administration of affairs which concern especially the Infantry, and therefore the Army. We would like to have some voice in the selection of our weapons, our equipments, our clothing; and all the consideration that is due us in the selection of officers for all duties of special importance, including those at our Service schools and the Military Academy.

If we need a chief now, much more will we require his services with even the small mobile Army of 100,000 men, organized according to the requirements of the Field Service Regulations, which we will surely have soon.

We hope and pray that we will have the mobile Army before our military system is subjected to any real trial, such as a contest with even a second-rate military power. The surest guarantee of peace is to be properly prepared for war, and such state of readiness is, after all—true economy in blood, treasure and happiness.

To show the dangers which might result from our having to suddenly raise, and perhaps just as suddenly disband, large forces of volunteers, we will give a few words from John C. Calhoun. He was Secretary of War, and had just been having lots of experience with volunteers for service in Indian wars, and in presenting his plan for the reorganization of the Regular Army in 1821, he said: "If our liberty should ever be endangered by the military power gaining the ascendancy, it will be from the necessity of making those mighty and irregular efforts to retrieve our affairs after a series of disasters caused by the want of military knowledge."

The great struggles made by the Boers against the British have had a most unfortunate and unjustifiable influence upon our people, who do not stop to reason out the many points of difference between those struggles and the war which we would have to wage under circumstances totally dissimilar.

Between the backwoodsmen who followed to King's Mountain the collection of colonels, Shelby, Sevier, Campbell, Williams, McDowell and Cleveland, and the Boer followers of DeWet and Delarey, many points in common existed. But we Americans of the present day would fight under entirely different conditions. We have grown rich, our country is thickly settled, and we would have to fight pitched battles against large and well-equipped armies of disciplined soldiers if we fight at all on our own soil, and we have no sufficient guarantee that such will not happen. And to defend our distant possessions, our "hostages to fortune," even the proposed mobile Army of 100,000 men would amount to but little in opposition to the sudden and marvelous activity and large armies which would most likely confront us.

But a mobile Army of 100,000 men is all that we can expect at present, and we will have to request the good nations who envy us our riches and prosperity to kindly wait a little longer before puncturing our bubble. That mobile Army is needed for peace conditions, not for war. We need it now, in order to give the absolutely necessary relief to our troops in Cuba and in the Philippines.

Service in the tropics has been killing off our officers to an alarming extent and crippling others so as to cause many untimely retirements, and to give half the requisite rest, and relief to officers and enlisted men alike we must have a larger army. That army should be organized according to our Field Service Regulations, not as we have been unwisely taught so long, i.e., with an infantry contingent small out of all proportion.

It is time for us to begin to rectify some of our earlier mistakes and this is one of them. But we ask for nothing at the expense of our brothers in any other branch of the Service, and in preference to profiting by their loss, would prefer to wait a little longer for what must be ours, sooner or later.

But we can by proper representation to Congress obtain the necessary increase of our arm without hurting any other. We do not request the reduction of any other arm by one single man, but we do ask for enough increase to bring our Infantry up to the proper proportional strength to give us a mobile Army of 100,000 men, i.e., at least twenty-four additional regiments and, better still, thirty-three or forty-two.

C. J. CRANE, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Gen.

NEEDS OF THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the issue of the JOURNAL of May 18 appeared an article signed "A Doughboy Major," in which he makes some rather ill-natured criticism of the articles of "G.F.E.," which had appeared earlier in the month. It seems strange that no proposition can be advanced looking to the increase or betterment of our own people, without incurring hostile criticism from our own people. Unless we can agree to work together in harmony, and to help ourselves, we may be sure no one else is going to help us. Everybody knows and everybody recognizes that we need an increase in the pay of our enlisted force, and a very substantial increase at that, especially in the pay of our non-commissioned officers. But need this fact prevent us from recognizing that we need a reorganization and a substantial increase in the number of Infantry regiments?

What is the matter with "A Doughboy Major"? Does he not know that we now have nine regiments of Infantry in the Philippines, five in Cuba, one in Alaska, and a battalion in Honolulu?—in other words, more than half of the entire Infantry strength (disregarding the depleted home battalions) is on foreign service. We have not sufficient Infantry strength at home to form one relief for our Infantry abroad. That we need an increase ought to be patent to everybody. Then why, when "G.F.E." proposes such an increase, should we start in to hammer him? Are we such knockers that, through force of habit, we must turn in and pommel one another for mere amusement's sake? The writer ventures the assertion that no officer in the Service knows better than "G.F.E." that our organizations are depleted, and our personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, is underpaid, or will work harder than that same "G.F.E." to remedy those evils.

The Artillery needed a reorganization, and an increase

in the number of its organizations. The organizations it then had were far from having their full strength. But this fact did not prevent our brethren of the Artillery, under the guidance of its genial and able chief, from asking for the needed increase. The Artillery worked together. They deserved to win, and they did win. The necessity for an Infantry increase is immediate and pressing. We may be sure we shall never get it if we expend all our energies in scolding, faultfinding or criticism of one another.

A large number of Infantry officers are spending more than half of their days on foreign service. The writer has already had two tours aggregating considerably more than five years, and another tour is almost at hand. If the Infantry is to continue to do foreign service under existing schedule, it must have an increase in number of regiments. To get it we must pull together. Factious criticism is not only harmful, but will prove absolutely fatal. To you, Mr. Editor, we express our appreciation of the efforts you are making to set forth the necessity of an Infantry increase and reorganization. We hope you may not weary in well doing. The facts are with you, and we hope you will keep up the good work.

ANOTHER DOUGHBOY MAJOR.

DRESS AND SERVICE UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The rumor comes from Washington, with the label of a "straight tip," that the dress-uniform is to be done away with. We hope the rumor may prove to be untrue. Our Service uniform in its place and its hour is as fit as one could wish; out of its place and hour, it is as unfit as one could devise. The time and place for the Service uniform are the working hours of the day, and the place for one's work—all hours between reveille and retreat. From retreat until bedtime, the hours which usually a soldier, whether he be commissioned or uncommissioned, has for his rest and recreation, for his quarters and the company of his family and his friends, let him wear appropriate clothing. For such occasion our blue blouse and trousers with black shoes are appropriate; the olive-drab clothes with tan shoes are not, and cannot be made so, in any manner, in any season of the year. The color is not fit. It is not a color that goes well with house lights; it is a color befitting labor, dirt and sweat, if you will, and daylight; but not befitting leisure, and rest, and the dinner table, and the sitting-room by electric or even lamp light; it does well enough by candle light in camp.

There are undoubtedly some officers in the Service, even some Cavalry and Artillery officers who attend afternoon stables, that do not habitually change their clothing before sitting down to dinner; but certainly those that do feel the better for it. To change one's clothing for dinner is one of the best customs we have inherited from our English ancestors. It is good, it is sanitary, for all men, civilians, enlisted men, officers—all men that labor with their hands or their heads and sweat; all men except the perfectly idle of body and mind. It is less so for the gentleman of leisure, the idler, than for the man of any other class. The harder the man works, the dirtier his work, the better the practice of changing his clothing at the end of his day's task. If he sweats in a stuffy office over a desk all day, he is as much in need of a change of raiment before he sits down to table with his family or his friends, as if he sweats at drill and fatigue. It makes for a man's self-respect to exchange his working clothes for his "other suit," when he reaches the end of an honest day's work. And the man that does not change, is simply too lazy to do so; there is no other reason and no excuse. To be sure, changing one's clothes is a labor, a trouble; but it is a labor soon done; twenty minutes is all the time an active man requires to bathe and change his clothes from skin out; the busiest of us can usually spare that much time before dinner. Certainly the question of cost does not enter; in the long run it costs no more to own two suits of clothes at a time than to own only one. It is a notable fact among officers in the Army that the best dressed, those that habitually appear the neatest, those whose trousers bag the least at the knees, those that actually have the most clothes at any given time, spend the least money on clothing. It helps one's clothes, it doubles their length of wear, it keeps them looking genteel, to give them an idle hour.

So let us keep our blue uniform, our military Tuxedos, as it were, to wear informally in our homes and among our friends in the evening, after our day's work is done, is the prayer of

TWO SUITS.

A COMPROMISE ON THE PAY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We frequently hear it said that the failure to secure an increase in the pay of the Army during the last session of Congress was due to the opposition of a portion of the Army itself to the general advance of 20 per cent. By such an advance, it is claimed by some officers of the foot service, the mounted officers would receive greater benefits and a larger increase. This applied to the mounted captains in particular. It meant \$40 more per year on the flat pay.

Now if we are ever to get anything from Congress, we must present it to them in a way that will show that the Army, generally speaking, approves.

The \$240 that a captain of Cavalry would receive, over and above the pay of a captain of the foot service, may be more than is necessary properly to maintain his mounts, equipment, and extra clothing; but the \$120 that a first and second lieutenant would receive will never do it. I have been trying to do it for six years and know. Personally, I believe that if an officer receives \$250 a year over and above his pay, he can come out just about even after a period of twenty years, during which he actually has been mounted at his own expense for fifteen years, and during which he has been on detail not requiring a mount for five years.

Why not, then, let us all approach the question of increase in pay with a spirit of compromise? Certainly there is no more representative body to do this than the General Staff. The increase of 20 per cent. is enough. Let us all pull for such an increase for every grade in the commissioned personnel and one of 30 per cent. in the enlisted force.

Then provide for an extra, flat allowance of \$250 per year for all mounted officers under the grade of major. There is no reason why a captain should have more than a lieutenant; my observation is that the lieutenant generally spends more than the captain in maintaining his mounts.

Under such an arrangement the pay of a first lieutenant would be \$1,500 plus 20 per cent.—\$1,800 per year;

this would be the pay of every first lieutenant in the Army, but the mounted officers would receive \$250 as a flat allowance in addition thereto. The pay of a captain would be \$1,800 plus 20 per cent.—\$2,160; the mounted captains receiving \$250 per year in addition thereto.

Or, in case the foot officers still intend to oppose this allowance of \$250 per year for mounted officers, let it be provided that all officers receive the same pay. That the government provide each mounted officer with his two horses, and all additional equipment, clothing, etc., free of charge. This arrangement would save most of us of the mounted branches considerable each year, and I would much prefer it.

CAVALRYMAN.

ARMY REORGANIZATION EXPLAINED.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 22, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am in receipt of a letter from an Infantry officer asking that I explain more fully the second table accompanying my article on "Army Reorganization," published in your issue of May 4, 1907, page 977. The table referred to was drafted to show—

First: The number of officers of the several staff corps and departments required by our Army if organized into two corps of three divisions and one Cavalry division.

Second: The strength of the various arms under the proposed organization. The proposed strength was fixed at 100,000 enlisted, deduct 20,000 for Coast Artillery, and we have 80,000 for the remaining elements.

The table therefore shows the number of staff officers necessary for an Army of 80,000, organized for field purpose, and ends with the sixth column "total."

To show that such an Army must of necessity have an additional force in each of the various staff corps and departments for the maintenance of the 20,000 Coast Artillery and the 80,000 organized and ready for field service at any time, the present strength of these corps and department was shown. For example: For an Army of 80,000 in the field, there must be one lieutenant colonel of the Quartermaster Department at each of the two corps headquarters, and one captain at each of the brigade headquarters, a total of two lieutenant colonels, seven majors and twenty-one captains. The present strength of the Quartermaster Department as shown by the last column is one brigadier general, six colonels, nine lieutenant colonels, twenty majors and sixty captains, or one brigadier general, six colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, thirteen majors and thirty-nine captains more than is necessary for the field force.

This last column does not deal with nor even attempt to show how many officers would be necessary to maintain the supply depots, construction work, transport service, Quartermaster General's Office at Washington, D. C., etc., a matter for the chiefs of the several departments, who alone can decide the number, above those shown in the sixth column, necessary for his department.

G. F. E.

TO INCREASE ENLISTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

According to press information, there seems to appear a more or less perturbed feeling in regard to satisfactory management of the National Guard, enlistments and reenlistments in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and other internal workings of these organizations.

There are many querulous statements purporting lack of men to care for big guns, do garrison duty, foreign service, or turn out in good order for proper military instruction, etc., and that young men have acquired the ingenuity to "stay clear of the colors," particularly those in front of recruiting offices. Considering the present few enlistments, and past high percentage of desertions, there are good and sufficient reasons why suitable measures should be taken at once to attract good material for Army service. The evils now existing can be easily remedied by simple legislation, as follows:

1. Enact a law granting preference, as far as possible, in civil service appointments, to veterans and honorably discharged men of three, six, or ten years' service.

2. Reorganize these discharged men in conjunction with the present Spanish War veterans into a Reserve Volunteer Force, for a certain number of years.

3. Institute (if necessary) a stronger scheme of economy in the political working departments, but a more liberal one in dealing with the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

The Government will thus entail no greater expense than at present, nor create hardships or inefficiency within the classified service, while there are many chances in the meantime of its being the means of controlling a superior military force at all times.

SOLDIER OF THREE WARS.

MANNERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Catbalogan, Samar, P.I., March 17, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of Jan. 26 I noticed an article which contained extracts from "An Englishwoman in the Philippines," and I desire to answer some of the statements that she made. The lady stated that the school-teachers she met in Iloilo had the manners of European peasants, etc. She evidently never saw any of the "gay and courteous Spaniards" that she admires so much eat with their knives, drink out of a "tinto" bottle at the table and do other things that we "rude" Americans hardly consider well bred. Also the teachers with "European peasant manners" do not, as a rule, run around in Chinese "camisas," fight game-cocks, and the like. The lady was also surprised to see officers in uniform take off their caps to ladies; maybe European officers haven't manners enough to do it. She also mentions that she has seen enlisted men lounge while talking to officers and address them as though they were talking with their equals, making it evident that the lady has a very keen vision as she has seen something that no one else over here has. While it may be true that the finer points of discipline are not observed as strictly over here as at home, yet the condition is not as bad as she pictures it; for that matter, I have seen British soldiers in the West Indies walking on the road with their tunics unbuttoned and their helmets on the back of their heads. Verily, the "Englishwoman in the Philippines" tells some wonderful things and the "Arabian Nights" and "Baron Munchausen" had better look out for their laurels.

ONE OF THE TEACHERS.

The Brick Construction Association of Los Angeles, Cal., has issued a volume, consisting mainly of photo-engravings, which is intended to illustrate by the graphic method the advantages of burnt clay products over all other material for building, as shown by the experiences in the destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire. Being an advertising circular, this publication is open to the suggestion that the examples given are selected without due regard to the fact that a just comparison would be between examples of concrete work and burnt product work carefully selected by an impartial observer as illustrations of the best possible use of these several materials. All of the illustrations of the one material are described as excellent examples of brick work, while it is only occasionally that we find the concrete described as good work, as that in which "the best formula for reinforced concrete construction ever used." But Capt. John Stephen Sewell, C.E., U.S.A., is quoted as saying: "Cement under a temperature of from 600 degrees up loses its waters of crystallization until finally the water will be driven off; the cement or concrete will lose most of its strength, in fact will be ruined." The earthquake and fire at San Francisco was a day of judgment for the builders of that city, bringing their hidden sins to light, laying bare the errors of ignorance, shoddiness and the petty pilferings practised in building, while the reputation of those to whom credit for it was honestly construction was brought to a test which established. Destroyed San Francisco, as shown in the volume before us, is a great object lesson to the honest builder, showing him what to encourage and what to avoid. Dr. T. Nakamura, professor of architecture in the Imperial University of Tokio, who was sent here to report upon San Francisco construction for the benefit of his own earthquake-threatened city, said: "Dishonest mortar—corrupt conglomeration of sea sand and lime—was responsible for nearly all of the earthquake damage in San Francisco. It is an easy matter, I have found, to design a building that will be not only earthquake-proof, but practically fire-proof." There have been features enough about the several structures that, if assembled in one building, would make that an ideal building. What these features are it is one purpose of the volume before us to show, and we commend it to the attention of those having charge of Government construction. It is not for sale, but can probably be obtained by applying to the publishers, "Brick Construction Association, 707 Lanker-shim Building," Los Angeles, Cal. Its title is, "Burnt Clay Products in Fire and Earthquake." We are glad to note that the brick barracks of the Government buildings at the Presidio are given as an example of proper construction. They were uninjured by the quake, although at this point it was most severe.

The special board consisting of Major John Biddle Porter, representing the War Department; W. B. Acker and Frank Bond, the Interior Department, and Philip P. Wells, the Department of Agriculture, has completed the rules under which explorations may hereafter be made in ruins, archeological sites and prehistoric monuments in lands in the control of the departments named, and they have been approved by Secretaries Taft, Garfield and Wilson. This action is in pursuance of the law passed by Congress in June, 1906, for the preservation of American antiquities. All explorations in such places can be made only under permits to be granted by the secretaries whose departments have jurisdiction. In certain cases exclusive permits will be granted under which work must be begun within six months and prosecuted diligently under penalty of forfeiture. Permits are good for a period of three years and may be extended by the Secretary granting them. Blank forms will be sent to college professors or representatives of scientific associations desiring to make such investigations, and applications will ordinarily be referred to the Smithsonian Institution for information and advice. In excavating, walls of buildings are to be protected from destruction and all human bones to be reburied and not taken away. Collections made from the public domain are to be placed in public museums and if not so exhibited are subject to seizure by the government, when they will be placed in the National Museum. All articles removed are to be reported and a report of explorations made at the end of each season to the respective secretaries. Army officers and all government officials are directed to report from time to time the existence of prehistoric monuments, to stop all excavating which they know to be irregular and are to render such aid and protection to bearers of permits as they may be able. Custodians of archeological landmarks are required to report what work is done by those who have permits and are forbidden to accept gratuities.

Formal complaint has been made to the Secretary of the Navy of the indignity shown to some of the sailors of the U.S.S. Truxtun by their exclusion from Pine Beach Park, a pleasure resort just outside the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition. The matter was reported to Lieut. J. V. Babcock, commanding the Truxtun, who, to test the matter, directed a petty officer, C. E. Lane, gunner's mate, first class, in uniform, to apply at the pavilion for admittance, and if it was refused to take the matter to the manager of the place. This the man did and he was promptly turned down. He was told, according to Lieutenant Babcock's report, that the men were not objectionable, but the uniforms were, and that if the men wished to dance "other clothes" would be provided for them. The attention of Governor Swanson of Virginia has been called to this matter by Secretary Metcalf in a letter, in which he says: "As the Navy is doing everything in its power to make the Exposition a success your attention is invited to this instance of apparent discrimination against the Service uniform and it is believed that some action should be taken thereon, by withholding licenses or otherwise. If the practice were permitted the result will, the Department feels assured, prove highly prejudicial to the naval Service by causing the uniform of the Navy to be looked upon with disfavor." The Navy has had quite enough of Jamestown and its failure as an exposition. In charity to our Navy we hope that our government will keep our ships away from there in future.

The following named physicians were found qualified in the preliminary examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, held on April 29, 1907: John Raymond Barber, of Oregon-Rush Medical College, 1902; Edward Godfrey Huber, of Missouri University, of Michigan, department of medicine and surgery, 1905; John Soussa Lambie, Jr., of Pennsylvania Jefferson Medical College, 1906; Henry Alfred Phillips, of Kentucky Hospital, College of Medicine, Louisville, 1906; Howard Mc-

Crum Snyder, of Wyoming—Jefferson Medical College, 1905; Arthur Newman Tasker, of District of Columbia—George Washington University, department of medicine, 1906; Joseph Arliss Worthington, of Arkansas—St. Louis University, medical department, 1902. Even with these appointments there remain thirty-two vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon. An examination for candidates to fill these vacancies will be held June 29. There will be ten graduates of the Army Medical School who will have preference in appointment to fill vacancies. The result of the last examination gives the largest percentage of acceptances known for years. The Army is in need of surgeons and it will be a long time before there will be as many vacancies as now.

At a conference of representatives of the geological surveys of twenty-five states and of the United States Geological Survey held in Washington last week, an agreement was reached under which the Federal survey will in the future accept as authoritative work already done by the state surveys, and whereby through a comparison of plans at the beginning of each year the two bodies will avoid undertaking the same enterprise at the same time, when one would be competent to handle it. The agreement drafted provides that at the beginning of each year the states shall submit to the Federal authorities a plan of all the work contemplated for the year, and that at the same time the Federal government shall present to each state a plan of the work contemplated within its confines, thus preventing duplication. An understanding was further reached that before entering any state the Federal authorities would consult with the state geologists as to the material on hand; that where material was exhaustive and sufficient it should be accepted and that additional surveys that would reflect on the state surveys should not be made. Director Smith pledged the Federal survey of this line of conduct, and the victory for state's rights was complete.

Brown's Farmer of Mandan, N.D., boldly steps to the front and says, in a loud and confident voice: "Why not call a special session of Congress and amend the Constitution to permit of the election of a President for life? We fully realize that our suggestion will meet with some opposition. But on reflection, could we do better than install Theodore Roosevelt in the Presidency for life? He is without a peer for ability, without a superior for knowledge, and a patriot in every thought and aspiration. Under his wise, permanent administration the country would settle down to a career of steady prosperity, unvexed by the present recurring political fermentations, commercial or industrial upheavals, and would continue its unexampled march forward, to national supremacy, the admired of the nations of the earth, a pattern and an inspiration for the civilized world, a commonwealth such as the greatest political economists never conceived. Let us have Roosevelt for life. He is the logical answer to the problem of our future."

The usual memorial day exercises were held throughout the country on Thursday of this week. Among the notable observances of the day were the appearance of the Japanese general, Kuroki, to lay a wreath on the tomb of Lincoln at Chicago, the unveiling of the monument to General Lawton, with a speech by President Roosevelt; the unveiling at Arlington of monuments to Generals Mower and Kelley, heroes of the Civil War; the memorial services at the tomb of Lafayette at Paris; and the speech of Secretary Taft at St. Louis. An account of the exercises in New York will be found elsewhere. The decrease in the number of veterans of the Civil War appearing upon parade was a melancholy and significant feature of the day.

The Wellman Arctic airship America, with the hydrogen gas apparatus constructed in Paris to supplement the plant already at Spitzbergen, has been shipped to Tromsø. Major Hersey, Dr. Fowler, M. Gaston Hervieu and the gas engineer sailed from Antwerp for Norway on May 18. Mr. Walter Wellman and his engineer, Mr. Vaniman left Paris May 21 for Norway, by way of London, and the entire expeditionary party, numbering forty, will assemble at Tromsø May 28 and depart north on the Frithjoff, June 1. The tests in Paris of the steel car, provided with twin screws, driven by a seventy horsepower motor, have been most satisfactory. The enlarged airship carries a total weight of 20,000 pounds, and is expected to develop a speed of sixteen knots.

The N.Y. Tribune of May 29 says: "Justice William H. Wadhams, of the City Court, prevented a panic on the uptown platform of the Fourteenth street station in the subway on Monday night, when he stopped a fight between two well-dressed men who were engaged in a pitched battle. It was about six o'clock when the platforms were jammed. The crowd was on the verge of a panic and several women narrowly escaped being thrown to the tracks. Justice Wadhams managed to push through the crowd and stepped in between the two men. During the excitement a sailor got into the mixup and was nearly pushed off the platform, toward what he had done, said he would protect a sailor any time, because his own father was a captain in the Navy at Norfolk."

Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans has been in Washington during the past week at work on the details for the national target matches at Camp Perry, O., in August. Besides the Infantry and Cavalry and Navy, and marine Corps teams, there will be thirty-nine state teams from the National Guard. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G.D., in general charge of Army target practice, who inspected the range at Camp Perry recently, states that it will be the best in the United States. The shooting will be to the north toward Lake Erie with a minimum of danger to outsiders. The Aiken target will be used and there will be 150 targets divided between three ranges. The Cavalry team will soon be ordered to Fort Keogh for practice and the Infantry team to Sheridan.

Secretary Metcalf will present the diplomas to the graduating class at Annapolis next week. On the evening of June 6 a supper will be given to the officers of the French and Dutch squadrons, who will attend the graduating exercises on June 7. The officers of the foreign squadrons will be taken down the Chesapeake and the Potomac on the Mayflower to Mt. Vernon, and a lunch will be given the foreign officers on this trip. Ambassador Jusserand

and a number of attachés of the French Embassy will be with the party. Mrs. Metcalf will accompany the Secretary to Annapolis.

In the case of C. Heinszen, the U.S. Supreme Court on Monday last decided that the Court of Claims erred in refusing to give effect to the Act of 1906, which ratified the collections of duties levied under the Presidential order. The court observes that the contention cannot even be formulated without mistating the nature of the act of Congress; in other words, without treating that act as retroactive legislation enacting a tariff, when on its very face the act is but an exercise of the conceded power dependent upon the law of agency to ratify an act done on behalf of the United States which the United States could have originally authorized.

Gen. G. F. Elliott, in a happy speech on the occasion of the recent "wallow" of the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao, put a nice mathematical problem to War and Navy Department experts. He said he would like to be told how the 67 per cent. of the rank and file of the Marine Corps on duty in the tropics was to be relieved every two years by the 33 per cent. stationed at home under the rule of a two-years' tour in the tropics. He urged that the corps be enlarged to meet the demand for sea and foreign duty. The Marine Corps now consists of 8,771 enlisted men and 278 officers.

By the fire and explosion in the powder works of the Laflin-Rand Company, in the village of Wayne, nine miles west of Paterson, N.J., May 16, the loss sustained was about \$15,000. The finishing mill was struck by lightning and the mill caught fire. The blaze was carried to the press mill and two corning mills, and all were consumed. Tons of gunpowder exploded, and the concussion was heard and felt for miles. There was no one in either of the demolished mills, and, as far as known, no one was killed or seriously injured.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell has rendered an important decision to the effect that chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sail makers in the Navy are under the Act of March 2, 1907, entitled to the same pay and allowances as second lieutenants of the Marine Corps, and are entitled under Section 1612, Revised Statutes, to the allowance of heat and light under the same conditions and limitations as would apply to a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Army.

There is an interesting doubt in the Navy Department as to whether the tests of the submarines Lake and Octopus have been completed as required by law. Congress, in extending the time for these tests, fixed the limit at May 29. The Octopus had not completed her 200-foot submergence at last accounts, the rough weather off Boston Light having prevented. It is the general opinion of Navy officials that the spirit of the law has been complied with in the tests.

The Lawton monument commission lost no time in getting the statue of the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton in place for the unveiling, which took place on May 30. The figure of the great war hero, designed by the famous sculptor, French, has been pronounced by experts to be one of the most excellent pieces of modeling ever done by an American artist. The principal address was delivered by President Roosevelt.

Between Jan. 17 last and the middle of April when the 8th Cavalry departed from Manila, a period of a little less than three months, Major Charles G. Ayres, who has since been promoted to the 14th Cavalry, preferred no less than eleven sets of charges against the officers of the 8th Cavalry. Of these one was for mutiny and four for false official statements. It is not expected that any convictions will follow these charges.

An officer of the Army at Fort Monroe writes to express his approval of the action of Col. G. F. E. Harrison, Coast Art., in the matter of the ball at Fort Monroe, referred to last week. It would seem to be wise to let the matter drop as further proceedings will only stir up strife. The unfortunate misunderstanding seems to be somewhat outside the province of military discipline.

General Murray, Chief of Artillery, has approved the program of coast defense maneuvers prepared by Lieut. Col. W. H. Coffin, commanding the Artillery district of the Potomac, for the instruction of the National Guard of the District of Columbia and of the states of Virginia and Maryland. The maneuvers will extend from July 18 to the 28th.

A new grade for the enlisted man in the seacoast artillery has been established and examinations for it will be held within a few weeks. Civilians as well as enlisted men are eligible for the position. As the pay is better than for the grade of electrician sergeant several of that grade have asked to be allowed to enter the examination.

The new and revised edition of the manual of the Pay Department of the Army, which will be issued during the coming week, has been brought down to date, including the features embraced in the last Army Appropriation Act with the latest decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The unclaimed property belonging to officers and men of the Army and civilians stored in the quartermaster storehouse at San Francisco for over four years is to be sold, under authority of the War Department, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury.

It has been decided to level the vast fortifications around Spandau, which are mostly out of date, and thus destroy the last interior fortress of Germany.

The transport Sherman sailed from Guam May 26 for Nagasaki, Japan.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

With the retirement of Brig. Gen. Constant Williams on May 25, the Army loses one of its most efficient and distinguished officers. He entered the Army as a private soldier July 23, 1861, and by close application to duty, rare ability and undaunted energy has risen to his present high position. Although but a youth when he first enlisted as a private, he won promotion rapidly and on June 29, 1863, was appointed second lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Infantry. He served through the entire War of the Rebellion. Some of the more prominent battles he took part in were Warwick Court House, The Seven Days' Fighting, Siege of Yorktown and Williamsburg. After the war General Williams served almost continuously in the West, taking part in most of our Indian wars. One incident in particular will serve to show the hazardous nature of this service. In 1876 the government was unable to get rations in to the Belknap Agency on account of the river being frozen and the Indians there, Assiniboinese and Crows, being in a state of revolt. To send a large force would surely precipitate a battle, so General Williams was sent with but a small detachment. Every man there carried his life in his hands, as the Indians were starving and mutinous. The General, however, by his fearlessness and tact, won their confidence, accomplished his mission and trouble was averted.

At the battle of Big Hole in August, 1877, he was twice wounded, but refused to stop fighting. For his work there he was given the brevet of major. After the Indian troubles were over the General was appointed Indian agent to the Navajos and his fairness and sterling honesty in all his dealings so endeared himself to those people that his name is yet revered where the Navajo tongue is spoken. While serving as Indian agent the Spanish War broke out and he at once requested to be relieved and allowed to join his regiment. He did get to Cuba, but too late for that campaign.

As soon as possible he went to the Philippines, where he did splendid service. While serving as colonel of the 20th Infantry he was placed in command of the 3d District and 2d and 3d Separate Brigades. Upon him fell the task of pacifying the worst districts in the islands, the Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogon. The energy and activity he showed were remarkable. The natives never knew when he would show up. On one occasion he slipped away from a dance about midnight and with a small escort rode forty miles before sunrise through hostile country. At noon the next day he was seventy miles away organizing the force which in six weeks compelled the surrender of Belarmino and pacified the province of Albay. Simultaneously he started another campaign in the province of the Camarines Norte with a like result and immediately afterwards cleaned up the province of Camarines Sur. In four months the territory embraced in his command was completely pacified. He received the following letter upon being relieved:

"Headquarters, Department of Southern Luzon,
"Manila, P.I., Oct. 11, 1901.

"Col. Constant Williams, 26th Inf., Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur, P.I.:

"Sir: 'I am directed by Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding Department of Southern Luzon, to express to you his appreciation of the zeal, energy and good judgment shown by you during the entire period in which you have been in command of the 3d District, Department of Southern Luzon.

"At the time that you were assigned to the command of the district matters were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and he has observed with much pleasure the manner in which you have brought order out of confusion, and produced a condition of almost complete peacefulness in a region where the fires of insurrection seemed about to break out anew.

"It remains to add only that your relief from the command of the district was due only to the assignment thereto of a general officer by higher authority.

"Very respectfully,

"ARTHUR L. WAGNER, Asst. Adjt. Gen."

He was appointed brigadier general on July 12, 1904, and has since commanded the Departments of the Columbia and the Colorado.

In his retirement to private life General Williams takes with him the best wishes of a host of friends and the knowledge of duty well performed.

President Roosevelt in appointing a brigadier general to succeed Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., who retired on May 25, has favored the Artillery by selecting Col. John M. K. Davis, one of the most able and accomplished officers of the Artillery. He was born in the District of Columbia, Jan. 31, 1844, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy Sept. 1, 1863. Before serving as a cadet, he served as a first lieutenant in the 3d Maryland Volunteer Cavalry. He was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1867 as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 1st Artillery. He served at various posts of duty, and among other assignments was at the Military Academy as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics in the summer of 1871, and was at the same place as assistant instructor of Infantry tactics from August, 1872, to August, 1876. He was on frontier duty at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, from Oct. 29 to November, 1876. He was adjutant of the 1st Artillery from Aug. 17, 1877, to April 15, 1887. Among the posts he has served at are: Fort Monroe, Hamilton, Wood, Schuyler, Adams and Presidio of San Francisco. He was promoted captain of the 1st Artillery Jan. 14, 1888. He served as instructor of English at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, from June 13, 1888, to May 22, 1898. On May 12, 1898, he was appointed major and inspector general of the United States Volunteers, and served as inspector general, 2d Division, 1st Corps, at Chickamauga, from May 23 to Aug. 14, 1898, and was inspector general of the Department of the Gulf from Aug. 15, 1898, to Oct. 25, 1898. He was promoted major of the 5th Artillery Oct. 16, 1899, and was transferred to the 1st Artillery the latter part of the same month. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, Artillery Corps, in August, 1901, and colonel in July, 1903. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School of the class of 1869, and his last post of duty was at Fort Banks, Mass. He is due to retire for age on Jan. 31, 1908.

At his own request the Navy Department has relieved Prof. William Wirt Hendrickson from duty as head of the department of mathematics at the Naval Academy. He will be detached from duty next month and ordered to his home. Professor Hendrickson has served in this department since 1897. On June 21, 1906, he went on the retired list with the rank of captain, but was continued on duty at the Academy. Professor Hendrickson was appointed to the Navy on Sept. 21, 1860, as an acting midshipman. On Oct. 1, 1863, he was commissioned an ensign. He was promoted to master on Nov. 10, 1865, and on March 1, 1868, he attained the grade of lieutenant com-

mander and served as such until March 21, 1873, when he was transferred to the corps of professors of mathe-

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Laura Field was wedded to Surg. James Gavin Field, U.S.N., on May 11, at Dallas, Texas. The bride chose for the color scheme the naval colors, gold and blue, and most charmingly were they carried through in the decorations, dressing, favors and other features, at the Field home, on Wellborn avenue, Oak Lawn. There were a large number of guests in the flag and flower-decked rooms and a large and handsomely dressed house party. In the reception hall flags draped the doorways and staircase, about which palms clustered, and in the bridal room the colors were festooned over curtain and portiere, traced with delicate ferns, that massed the mantelpiece with great clusters of Easter lilies. In one corner was stretched a man-of-war deck awning of yellow and blue cloth, flanked on the sides with growing lilies and banked in the back by palms, with festoons of smilax and lilies hanging over the edge. Under this picturesque canopy the ceremony was performed by Rev. William H. Hughes, great uncle of the bride, who, with her retinue, entered to the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin." As a prelude, Miss Lucile Burke sang "Because," by d'Hardelot, while the four ribbon girls, Misses Lucy Field, Mary Watts Knight, Nannie Lee Finley and Sadie Scoville, entered and cut an aisle through the crush from the palm-clustered staircase to the lily-carressed altar. The ring-bearer was Virginia Williams, and the best man was Lieut. Jeter R. Horton, U.S.M.C. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine Field, sister of the bride, and the matron of honor was Mrs. Muriel Lee Buckner. The bride, who was attended by her brother, Mr. Joel Yancy Field, was radiant in a robe of oyster-white panne satin, with Empire train and princess front hung over chiffon and taffeta. The entire robe was a mass of lovely hand-embroidery—wild roses and valley lilies worked out with the gleaming satin, silk floss and seed pearls. The bodice was touched up with point duchesse, and the half-sleeves of the lace were capped with the embroidered satin. Her great round bouquet was of picked bride buds and valley lilies tied with gauze ribbons, and her veil was held with the coronet of the lilies. Her only jewel was a coronet pendant brooch of diamonds, the groom's gift. Refreshments were served after the ceremony. When the wedding cake was cut with a sword Miss Eppie Lemmon found the ring and Miss Alma Finley caught the bride's bouquet as she and Surgeon Field descended the stairway through the storm of rice and roses. The bride's going away toilette was a three-piece frock of self-dotted navy-blue taffeta, with pleated skirt and waist, hand-embroidered, inset with chemise of valenciennes lace, and coat embroidered in blue chrysanthemums with gold centers, a touch of real lace and white satin lining. Shoes, gloves, purse and parasol en suite, and a Reboux hat of rough blue straw, with Persian gold band, blue heron's wings and gold roses. The frock and hat have several companions—a beauty gown being a dinner dress of white lilac imported eolian, pin-striped in black and embroidered in blue forget-me-nots, trimmed in embroidered bands of forget-me-nots, blue silk and princess lace. With this she has a mushroom hat carried out in color scheme, blue shoes and a lilac-white parasol embroidered in blue. Surgeon Field and his bride left on a private car for Fort Worth, where they took the train for Houston, to be at home at the Brazos until early autumn.

Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, 4th U.S. Art., and Miss Grace Osborne were married on May 22 at Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

From Mare Island a correspondent writes: "The naval contingent here, as well as the smart set of San Francisco and Berkeley, has been set afire by the news that Miss Louise Menefee, daughter of Mrs. D. P. Menefee, of Mare Island, is shortly to become the bride of Ensign Martin K. Metcalf, U.S.N., at present attached to the receiving ship Independence, pending his assignment to the California when that new vessel is placed in commission. The news was told to the girl friends of the young fiancée at a tea given by her on Tuesday, May 21, at the home of her mother here, the formal announcement being made by Miss Ruth Brooks, of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, an intimate friend of Miss Menefee, who has been visiting her here for several weeks. Among the guests were Miss Julia Persons, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Caroline McDougal, Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, of Berkeley; Miss Roberta Dial, of San Francisco; Miss Rose, of Berkeley; Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Susie Persons, Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Marie English, of Vallejo, and one or two others. Miss Menefee is the daughter of the late Lieutenant Menefee, frequently on duty at Mare Island, where Mrs. Menefee has made her home since his death. During the past four years she has been in attendance at the University of California in Berkeley and most prominent in social life of the college, being a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority and of the Mask and Dagger Society. As an actress she possesses more than amateur ability and has been eagerly sought after for all theatrical affairs at the college. Ensign Metcalf is a son of George D. Metcalf, of Berkeley and Oakland, law partner of the Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy. No date has yet been set for the wedding, but it will take place at St. Peter's chapel here."

Lieut. Rockwell Combs, U.S.N., and Miss Isabelle St. George Joyce, of Philadelphia, were married in New York city, May 25.

Capt. Joseph W. Porterfield, late 30th U.S. Volunteer Inf., and Miss Myrtle Pike Jessipps were married on May 19 at Boise, Idaho. They will be at home after Aug. 1, and are at present visiting Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Silver City, N.M., El Paso, Kansas City, etc.

The engagement is announced of Warrant Machinist Arthur A. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Anne Salley, of Newport News, Va. The wedding will take place on Saturday, June 8, at Newport News.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., retired, commandant of the State University Corps of Cadets in Madison, Wis., died May 26, 1907, in a hospital, of blood poisoning. He was born in Hallowell, Me., in 1835, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Inf., April 14, 1862. He was transferred to the 5th Infantry a few days after his appointment, and served with that command until placed on the unassigned list, May 19, 1869. He was retired Dec. 15, 1870, on account of wounds received in the line of duty. He served on the staff of

General Hancock and participated in several Indian campaigns. He wrote a military novel, "Captured by the Navajos." For meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of captain, Sept. 27, 1865. He held the degree of A.B. Bowdoin College, Me., and Norwich University, Vt. His body will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington.

Gen. Henry S. Turrill, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired, of New Milford, Conn., died from heart disease in the offices of the Grafton Press, at No. 70 Fifth avenue, New York city, May 24, where he was dictating to a stenographer some material for a book he was writing. General Turrill was born in Connecticut, Sept. 8, 1842, and was graduated from Yale Medical School in 1863 and immediately joined the 17th Connecticut Volunteers as an assistant surgeon, and was honorably mustered out July 19, 1865. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army June 26, 1875, and reached the grade of brigadier general, March 28, 1906, and was retired the next day. In 1898 he served as lieutenant colonel and chief surgeon of Volunteers during the Spanish War. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. General Turrill was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Society of the Department of the South, Military Service Institute of the United States, Sons of the Revolution, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and Yale Medical Alumni and American Public Health Associations.

Col. Edgar Washburn Warren, brother of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 23. Colonel Warren was born at Cold Spring, N.Y., in 1841. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2d N.Y. Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1861. In 1862 he was made a captain and commissary of Volunteers, and was breveted a major in 1863 for efficient and meritorious service. For gallantry at Five Forks and at White Oaks he was breveted lieutenant colonel, and received his brevet of colonel in 1865 for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He was honorably mustered out of service Aug. 5, 1865.

Mrs. Mary Macdonald, wife of Godfrey Macdonald, and mother of Capt. Godfrey Harrison Macdonald, 1st U.S. Cav., died at Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1907.

Mr. Edward H. Conger, former minister to China, who died at Pasadena, Cal., May 1, 1907, was the father of Mrs. Edwards, wife of Lieut. Col. Eaton A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired.

Governor Dawson, of West Virginia, announces the death of Brig. Gen. Samuel Brown Baker, the Adjutant General of this state, which sad event occurred at his residence in Clarksburg, May 17, 1907, and says: "General Baker was an upright and patriotic citizen, and he was devoted to the interests of the National Guard; and, like all true gentlemen, was especially considerate of the welfare of his subordinates. He was a genial and kindly man, frank and sincere, with a large circle of friends and associates by whom he was much beloved, and in whom he confided. In civil life General Baker followed the newspaper business as a vocation and was a capable and efficient business man, and his standing as an editor and business manager was recognized throughout the State."

Mrs. Georgia Hart Horton, mother of the wife of Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surg., U.S.A., died at Atlanta, Ga., May 18.

Mrs. Ellen Key Messersmith, member of an old Colonial family, died this week at the home of her daughter Mrs. Anna Key Palmer, wife of Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., No. 5723 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is stationed in that city as an inspector of steel for the Navy. Mrs. Messersmith was born in Warrenton, N.C., Nov. 3, 1831. Her father was Daniel Turner, one of the early graduates from West Point, No. 103, and subsequently a member of Congress from North Carolina, 1827-29. She was the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, the composer of "The Star Spangled Banner." Her mother was the composer's second daughter and his favorite child. Mr. Messersmith was a niece of Chief Justice Taney, famous in Civil War times, and of George H. Pendleton, former minister to Germany. Miss Turner was married to Dr. John S. Messersmith, a medical director in the United States Navy, at Mare Island. Mrs. Messersmith was a member of the Church of the Ascension, and leaves her daughter and one son, E. Turner Messersmith, in business in Florence, Italy. She was the sister of the late Mr. John Mills Browne, and of Mrs. Cutts, of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Mr. Joseph L. Stickney, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1867, and who resigned as a master in the Navy in 1871, died on May 25 at Dewey Lake, Southwestern Michigan, from nephritis. His body was cremated. He was widely known as a military correspondent. We reserve a full notice for another week.

Lieut. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cook, lost by death at the home of Mrs. Cook's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Freeman, near Edgewater, Norfolk, Va., their little son, Arthur Merriam, who was nearly two years of age.

Mr. Richard Stockton Roberts, aged eighty-nine years, son of Major Gen. Martin Roberts, brother of Gen. B. S. Roberts, U.S.A., class of 1835, U.S.M.A., and father of the wives of Brig. Gen. B. K. Roberts, U.S.A. and Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 20, 1907.

Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., inspector-in-charge of the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., on May 23 received the following complimentary letter from Governor Higgins, of Rhode Island: "Providence, May 21, 1907. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., inspector Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.: Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to the part played by yourself, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., and Gun. LeRoy C. Hull, U.S.N., in taking the Chickasaw to Block Island on Feb. 12, 1907, in an effort to aid the victims of the Larchmont disaster. I regret extremely that the matter was not called to my attention before, in order that I might have made proper official recognition of the brave and gallant work performed by the crew of the Chickasaw. Allow me, even at this late day, to extend the profound gratitude of the state of Rhode Island to the men who risked their lives to render aid to the unfortunate persons who were lost in that wreck. The fact that the crew of the Chickasaw were unsuccessful in their efforts does not detract one jot from the honor to which they are entitled. It is the spirit of bravery and of charity displayed by them of which our state is proud to make due acknowledgment. Kindly convey, therefore, to Lieutenant Commander Senn and Gunner Hull the sincere appreciation of the united work which entitles them to the honor citizenship of this commonwealth for a mark of hero, and to the lasting admiration of all who love humanity."

PERSONALS.

A son, James Gallagher Bain, was born to the wife of Lieut. James B. Bain, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort Mason, Cal., April 29.

Mrs. Lauderdale, wife of Major J. V. Lauderdale, U.S.A., retired, with her son, Vance, sailed on May 28 for an extended tour through Europe.

Lieut. W. L. Keller, U.S.A., was operated upon for chronic appendicitis by Dr. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., on May 22, 1907, and is convalescing favorably.

Major F. W. Sibley, 2d U.S. Cav., acting adjutant general, Northern Division, and Mrs. Sibley will be located at 101 Cass street, Chicago, Ill. until June 30.

Mr. John Van A. MacMurray has been appointed secretary of legation and consul general at Bangkok, Siam. Mr. MacMurray is the son of the late Major Junius W. MacMurray, U.S.A.

Capt. F. R. Brown, 9th Inf., and family will visit his brother for a month at 527 Dearborn street, Los Angeles, Cal., and will then proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to await arrival of his regiment.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, in company with the Postmaster General and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., U.S.A., rode horseback from Alexandria to Mount Vernon and back to Washington May 27 and were caught on the road in two heavy thunderstorms.

Lord Brassey has presented the New York Yacht Club with a full-rigged model of his auxiliary schooner yacht, the Sunbeam. This vessel is famous for her cruises all over the world, and she has a splendid record as an auxiliary yacht. Her model will be a valuable addition to the collection possessed by the New York Yacht Club.

The military comedy, "The Boys of Co. B," deserves its successful run at New York's Lyceum Theater. Service people visiting the metropolis will find the play cleverly pleasing. Society in general has given the comedy its approval, and "The Boys of Co. B," with Jack Barrymore as their versatile leader, have struck a responsive chord. Military presentations might well be offered with more frequency.

The Secretary of War has authorized the continuance of the detail of Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st U.S. Cav., as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia until May 1, 1908. The extension is from Sept. 7 next. Major Brett holds a commission as lieutenant colonel in the militia, and has worked hard to increase its efficiency. The fact that his detail has been extended gives great satisfaction to the militia.

Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., chairman of the Naval Board of the Jamestown Exposition, entertained the members of the Board of Governors and other officials of the Exposition aboard the U.S.S. Brooklyn at luncheon at Norfolk, Va., May 24. There were a dozen guests of the Admiral from the Exposition and a number from the Brooklyn. His luncheon was a special compliment to the managers and officers of the Exposition, with whom the Admiral has been associated since the Ter-Centennial assumed such proportions, both as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard and as chairman of the Naval Board. The event was a very enjoyable one.

On invitation of the managers of the Jamestown Exposition, the officers of the 23d U.S. Infantry attended the formal opening of the Monitor and Merrimack scenic production on the War Path at the Exposition, May 23. There was a large crowd present and everybody was delighted with the exhibition. "It is a wonderfully conceived and marvelously executed work," says the 23d Infantry. "The land and water, comprising Hampton Roads, Fortress Monroe and the shore batteries are exactly reproduced. The perspective is such as to give the different vessels their proper relative size and the battle is followed out in detail by the vessels which appear to navigate in real water. The sunset on the first day's fight, the sinking of the U.S.S. Cumberland, the burning of the U.S.S. Congress and the storm that swept the bay at night are very realistic."

Elmer Martin, awaiting trial at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for deserting from the Coast Artillery at Fort Barrancas, Fla., was killed by Sentry Joseph Cothran May 24. Martin had escaped from Cothran, who later found him hiding in the woods. Cothran says that he fired only after Martin refused to surrender. Edward V. Anderson, also awaiting trial for desertion, escaped with Martin and at this writing had not been apprehended. Another deserter, Herman Leroy, from the Artillery Corps, and a military prisoner at Fort Sheridan, escaped from his guards May 26 and sought refuge in a deserted barn just south of the military reservation. The barn was surrounded by soldiers from the fort, and when Leroy refused to surrender, and assailed his pursuers with sticks and stones, he was shot and killed by two negro troopers, Privates MacGoodwin and John J. Sanford, both of Troop M, 9th Cavalry. Leroy died while being removed to the military hospital.

An equestrian monument to Gen. John B. Gordon, who died on Jan. 9, 1904, was unveiled at Atlanta, Ga., May 25. Preceding the unveiling ceremonies a parade, largely military in character, passed through the streets. A battalion of the 17th U.S. Infantry, 5th and 2d Regiments, Georgia state troops, and a large number of unattached military and civic organizations took part. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Francis Gordon Smith, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Caroline Lewis Gordon Brown, of Vermont, daughters of General Gordon, and was accepted for the state of Georgia by Governor Terrell. The statue, which is cast in copper bronze, stands on a broad pedestal of Georgia granite at the northwest corner of the state capitol grounds. Rising twenty-five feet from the base of the pedestal to the top of the head, it occupies a commanding position, overlooking the business part of the city, some distance away. The figure of Gordon is represented seated on his favorite mare. The statue is the work of Solon H. Borglum, of Norwalk, Conn.

"Colonel Reade," says the 23d Infantry, Launka, dated Norfolk, Va., May 25, "is not the stranger to these parts that many of us find ourselves to be. There was some military display during the Colonel's youthful peregrinations, but with this important difference: The fowling pieces carried ball cartridges—the natives were not friendly. We print the following without the Colonel's knowledge or consent, and make the usual plea of editorial immunity: 'Inspector's Office, Flag of Truce Letter, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe, Va., April 7, 1864. To all officers of the U.S. Army or Navy or U.S. Volunteers, particularly Norfolk and Yorktown, Va., or New Bern, N.C. The bearer, Philip Reade, is on scout service duty, Union service—is acting under orders from me, and is engaged in gathering information about the enemy. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major Gen., Commanding.' It is proper to state here, by way of explanation, that Colonel Reade is a nephew of the late General Butler, and performed a very daring service with in the Confederate lines."

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey entertained thirty friends at dinner at their home in K street, Washington, D.C., May 27.

Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U.S.N., Mrs. Ide and Mr. John Jay Ide arrived at New York May 27 from a trip in Southern Europe.

General Kuroki and party arrived in Chicago May 27, and was to be the guest of honor at a banquet to be given by the Commercial Club on the night of May 31.

Comdr. H. W. Harrison, U.S.N., has left New York city for Erie, Pa., to command the Wolverine, relieving Comdr. H. Morrell on June 1. The latter goes to the New York Navy Yard for duty as ordnance officer.

First Lieut. Douglas I. McKay, Coast Art., U.S.A., who resigned, to take effect May 23, was appointed to West Point from New York in 1901, graduating as a second lieutenant in 1905, and was assigned to the Artillery Corps.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, U.S.A., inspector general, has been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, vice Col. Enoch H. Crowder, relieved. Colonel Mills will proceed to Manila for duty as Chief of Staff of the Philippines Division.

Among the recent guests at the Breslin Hotel, Broadway and 29th street, New York city, were the following: Capt. Geo. H. Shelton and wife, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N.; Lieut. Carl E. Wiggins, U.S.A.; Major C. C. McCulloch, U.S.A.

First Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be reduced ten files on the lineal list of the first lieutenants of the Artillery Corps.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Flag Association, for the election of officers, the hearing of reports, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the Governor's room at the City Hall in New York city, next flag day, Friday, June 14, 1907, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, U.S.N., entertained at supper at the Swiss Village at the Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., May 23. His guests were Paymr. and Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Paymr. and Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, Miss Mary King Nash, Miss Belle McGill, of Leesburg, Va., and Mr. Charles Hagner, of Washington.

Capt. E. B. Barry, U.S.N., entertained delightfully at luncheon on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge at Norfolk, Va., May 25. Among those present were Mrs. George W. Wilson, Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Miss Mary Wilson, Mr. Barry Wilson, Midshipmen Stephen Doherty, Dautry and John H. Towers.

Mme. Alfred Thierry, of Paris, who, with her mother, Mme. Denis, spent the winter in Washington, closed her apartments in the Portland, May 28, and left for Annapolis to spend a short time visiting her sister, Mrs. Fowler, U.S.N. Later Mme. Thierry and Mme. Denis will go North to spend the summer at some watering place and in the autumn will return to Washington.

Of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., now in charge of field operations in Leyte and Samar, P.I., the Manila American says: "Since Colonel Smith took command the island of Samar has been practically cleaned up. In the island of Leyte, over which he recently assumed military jurisdiction, operations have been actively carried on and, under the system which Colonel Smith has put in force, to maintain camps where troops are constantly scouting in conjunction with troops in the coast lands, the pulajanes have had little time for rest. Many surrenders have occurred, and it is believed within a comparatively short time pulajanism will have ceased. Colonel Smith is one of the youngest and most energetic colonels in the Service, and an officer who could wear the star with much credit to the Army."

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant furnishes another illustration of what we said recently upon the subject of the graduates of the Military Academy as authors. In the Tribune Magazine of last Sunday he has an exceptionally well written and interesting article on the care of Confederate graves. These graves are those of Confederate soldiers confined during the Civil War in the Federal prisons at Alton, Camp Butler, Camp Douglas and Rock Island, Ill.; Camp Chase, O.; Camp Morton, Ind.; Elmira, Fort Lafayette and Hart Island, N.Y.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort McHenry and Point Lookout, Md.; Johnson, O.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Newport News, Va.; Washington, D.C.; Ship Island, Miss.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Warren, Mass. At present there are nine thousand three hundred Confederate prisoners of war buried in national Federal cemeteries. Outside the national cemeteries there are about twenty thousand dead, uncared for by the government at all, their graves almost obliterated; and the land in which they are is in many cases about to pass into private hands to be used for commercial purposes.

In the farewell sermon to Chaplain Pierce, which was preached by Chaplain Rice in the pavilion at Camp Columbia, Cuba, last Sunday, Chaplain Pierce's fine work was summed up as follows: "The first Sunday after the arrival of the troops in Camp Columbia, last October, Chaplain Pierce held services in one of the band stands. This place was used several Sundays. Chaplain Doherty held his services at the monument. Then Chaplain Pierce secured the pavilion and had services there a few Sundays, with boxes for an altar and rough boards on barrels for seats. Chaplain Waring used the same crude furnishings for Sunday mass. Chaplain Pierce secured an acetylene gas plant for the pavilion, had fifty benches made, designed a new altar, and established a reading room department. Captain Wren constructed a reading desk and kneeling stand which would do credit to the best of churches. The ladies furnished some altar trimmings and in a very little time the edifice was changed from a barn-like structure to a neat and attractive place of worship for the officers and families of the post as well as the men. A stereopion was put in and Sunday night sermons were illustrated, and illustrated songs were sung by the men. Chaplain Pierce then obtained the necessary decorations for using the hall for entertainments, illustrated lectures and hops for the men. In addition to the regular religious services, monthly entertainments were given the men. The sick and prisoners were not overlooked and services were held every other Sunday in the mess hall of the hospital and the guard house. Chaplain Pierce organized the Christian Endeavor Society, which with Mr. Bede as president, is accomplishing much good. The chaplain formed a choir and this choir has helped in all services. Chaplain Pierce has accomplished a great deal of good in Cuba. He has set the machinery in motion for the spiritual welfare and comfort and entertainment of the men. His return next fall will be looked forward to and it is hoped he will have his usual good health. While at Washington, he will watch out for the interests of the various Army camps. From that central point he can set the machinery moving in remote stations."

Gen. and Mrs. Clous leave New York June 1 for Hotel Beechcroft, Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass.

Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, is at the Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. He was last on duty on the Thetis.

Miss Helen Koerper, who has spent the past six months in Holguin, Cuba with her brother, Capt. C. E. Koerper, has returned to her home, 2234 "Quee" street, Washington, D.C.

The class prize sword for excellence in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery will be presented to the winner, Midshipman A. W. Frank, U.S.N., June 4, after the infantry drill during graduation week.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Hall, U.S.A., commanding the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. announces under date of May 21 that 1st Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., has been appointed as aide-de-camp on his staff.

General Bubb, U.S.A., and family are at present located at 370 North Prairie street, Galesburg, Ill., where Mrs. Bubb will remain for the summer. General Bubb and Miss Bubb expect to go to Seattle, Wash., some time in June, but their address will still be Galesburg.

Asst. Surg. Richard B. Chapman, U.S.N., who has resigned, to take effect on July 1, entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon for temporary service in January, 1903, was made an assistant surgeon in October of that year. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon in October, 1906.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty with the 1st Brigade in the Philippine Islands, is en route to Pekin, China, to relieve Capt. Wm. H. Clifford, U.S.N., of the command of the marine detachment on duty at the U.S. Legation. Captain Clifford will proceed to the United States.

The wedding of Miss Helen Gillespie and George Alden Sanford, of New York, secretary of the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A., took place at the beautiful country residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gillespie, on Tower Hill, Morristown, N.J., May 25. The Rev. Mr. Urmy, of the Methodist church, performed the ceremony. Among the guests was Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A.

Major Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., has been ordered to go to New York early in June for duty in connection with the preparation of new regulations by the American Railway Association for the transportation of explosives. Major Dunn is now in command of the United States powder depot at Dover, N.J., and he will be succeeded in this position by Major Odus C. Horney, who is on duty in Washington in the office of the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department.

Gen. John A. Koltes Camp No. 171, Division N.Y., S. V., U.S.A., meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at 67 St. Marks Place, and Daughters of Veterans, auxiliary of Koltes Camp No. 171, S.V., U.S.A., meets every first and third Mondays at 67 St. Marks Place, New York. The memorial services were held in honor of the heroes of the War of 1861-1865, on Sunday May 26, 1907, at the plot of Koltes Post No. 32, G.A.R., in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, L.I., at 3 o'clock p.m., and at Grace chapel, 406-414 East 14th street, near First avenue, at 8 p.m.

At the recent dinner of the seventy-fourth annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, held April 12 at the Waldorf-Astoria, Chaplain Travers, of West Point, and Dr. W. W. Bailey, of Brown University, met in pleasant fashion. They happened to sit near each other and both were down to speak. Neither had ever known, though correspondents, that the other was a Psi U. When it was discovered they grasped in the manner of "Box and Cox" in the play, and for a few minutes they talked West Point to the exclusion of all. Mr. Travers in his speech did full honor to the Military Academy, while Dr. Bailey read a ballad on "The Flag of Psi U."

The annual military field mass, celebrated on the parade at the navy yard, New York, on Sunday morning, May 26, was an impressive and interesting ceremony. It was estimated that about 35,000 persons were present. Among those who assisted at the ceremony with the celebrant were Father Chidwick, who was the chaplain of the Maine when she was blown up in the harbor of Havana, and Father John Nash, of Brooklyn. At the elevation of the Host the signal was given and all the armed troops presented arms. No salute was fired, however. The uniformed corps of the Knights of Columbus knelt at this impressive point of the ceremony. Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., made a short address in which he praised and thanked the projectors of the military field mass for their devotion to religion. He grew eloquent when he talked about the American flag. Among the troops under arms participating in the service were a detachment of the 12th U.S. Infantry, under the command of Col. Lewis C. Allen; United States marines and blue-jackets, several hundred strong; the 69th N.Y., under the command of Col. Edward Duffy; two companies of the 14th N.Y., Capt. Philip Guise commanding; two companies of the 47th N.Y., under Captain Snyder; the 2d Naval Battalion and the 1st and 2d Regiments of Irish Volunteers. The 65th Regiment of Royal Rifles of Montreal and the Royal Irish Fusiliers stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as well as the militia of several other states, were represented among the troops.

Col. George F. Chase, U.S.A., recently assigned to duty in the Inspector General's Department, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., was given a memorable farewell reception on May 18 at Cienfuegos, Cuba, as he was leaving for his new post of duty. As the boat was about to leave Cienfuegos there was a notable gathering on the wharf of Cienfuegos society, officials and business men, to bid goodbye to Colonel Chase and his family, while the city band played the Cuban and American national airs and discoursed other sweet music on the wharf. The Havana Post, speaking of the reception, says: "The Colonel was in command of the 15th Regiment of Cavalry of the Army of Pacification ever since its arrival, and endeared himself to the people by the just and courteous treatment of all, and his faculty of settling questions, with great tact and to the satisfaction of all concerned. His officers and men seem to follow his example in carrying out President Roosevelt's wishes 'to be kind and considerate to Cubans under any and all circumstances or conditions.' The behavior and appearance of the soldiers under his command are worthy of all praise and a cause of considerable pride on the part of the Americans. The Colonel leaves to accept a detail with the general inspector of the American Army at Chicago, Ill., and with him go the heartfelt wishes of his community, and the hope that his signal services in Cuba may be duly recognized. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock a committee consisting of the Mayor and city councilmen called on the Colonel to present him with a token of esteem, in the nature of a solid silver card on a blue plush tray, adorned with the Cuban coat-of-arms and that of Cienfuegos, beautifully engraved with a suitable inscription."

Mrs. Witherspoon, wife of Col. William Wallace Witherspoon, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., after a month's visit to Ithaca, N.Y.

Mrs. Henry T. Bull, wife of Lieutenant Bull, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Myer, Va., after having spent the past ten days visiting in Philadelphia.

Misses Rose and Josephine McClellan, daughter of Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, left Washington this week to visit their father at San Diego, Cal.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, of the 6th Artillery, has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth June 3 to deliver a series of lectures on his observations of the war in Manchuria.

Mrs. Williamson, wife of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Miss Mamie Williamson, will leave Washington on June 10 to spend a month at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Crosby, widow of the late Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., and the Misses Crosby have closed their Connecticut avenue house in Washington, D.C., and gone to Atlantic City, N.J., for several weeks.

Mrs. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., entertained at a small tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Howard Brockway, of Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, May 24, at her home on P street, Washington.

At a dinner given by the Alpine Club, at Hotel Astor, New York city May 28, Prince Louis, of Savoy, the Duke of the Abruzzi, met Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., for the first time; a notable meeting of Arctic explorers.

Glenn S. Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, has been detailed to make a topographical map of the region about Fort Leavenworth on a scale of three inches to the mile for the use of the officers of the Army Service Schools in the teaching of military topography.

Mrs. Casper Hauzer Conrad is spending the summer with her daughter and son-in-law (the Charles Ridgely Elliotts), at their summer cottage on Monmouth Beach, N.J. Capt. William D. Conrad, who has just returned from his mining claims in Arizona, will remain with his sister for the summer months.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the organized militia of Maryland, returned to Annapolis on May 28 from Glenburnie, Anne Arundel county, where he was present at the formal opening of Sanders' rifle range for the summer season on the day before. Captain Baird said that the outlook for a marked improvement in all the companies is encouraging.

Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith has returned to his charge at Governors Island, after a pleasant and profitable trip abroad. While in Egypt, at Abbasiyah Barracks, Cairo, the Chaplain was entertained several times at the officers' mess of the Coldstream Guards, and he had the pleasure while in London of visiting Wellington Barracks, where he was entertained by the adjutant, 3d Battalion, of the same regiment.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending May 29 were: Capt. O. S. Eskridge, Capt. U. G. McAlexander, Lieut. James K. Crain, Dr. W. H. Richardson and Major L. S. McCormick, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Merrell; Capt. H. E. Ely, Lieut. H. G. Leckie, and Lieut. R. M. Campbell, U.S.A.; Commodore J. A. H. Nichols, Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, and Capt. C. G. Bowman, U.S.N.

Earliest complaint is made in Army circles at the connection of the name of Lieut. Harris Pendleton, of the 18th Infantry, with the disturbance at Fort Monroe, in which two prominent New York women were denied the privilege of remaining at the ball given in honor of the officers of the foreign navies represented at the pageant at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. Lieutenant Pendleton is at the bedside of his sick wife on Staten Island and was not present at Fort Monroe. His name was confounded with that of Lieut. Alexander Pendleton, of the Coast Artillery, whose remark that he hoped to see the ladies present at the ball was mistakenly construed by them as an invitation.

According to a newspaper despatch from Havana, Cuba, Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 28th U.S. Inf., on May 25 stood off a mob of strikers in Santiago with a revolver. He was riding in a carriage with Colonel Lora, of the Rural Guard, Governor Perez and the Chief of Police, when a mob stopped the vehicle and attempted to seize the Chief of Police. Lieutenant Dougherty drew his revolver and forced the mob to retire. He told the strikers that the Chief of Police was in charge of an American officer and they could not have him. He evidently made a hit with the men, for news received on May 27 states that he has been selected as one of the arbitrators. He is supervisor of the rurales.

Great success attended the garden party at Governors Island, New York city, from two to six p.m., on Tuesday, May 28, under the auspices of the New York branch of the Army Relief Society, and some \$3,000 was added to the treasury. The program was carried out as given in our issue of last week, page 1064, together with the names of those who aided at the various booths. In addition to the names then given fortunes were told in a tent by Mrs. Tracy Dickson, Miss Polly Gale, Miss Sue Spiller and Miss Lillian Breshman, who were in fancy gypsy costumes. Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant held a reception at their residence for the members of the society and all visitors. Mrs. Grant wore a handsome costume of black net, elaborately trimmed with jet, and a hat nearly covered with long willow feathers. She was assisted by the Misses Irene, Mary and Louise Sheridan, daughters of Gen. Phil Sheridan; Mrs. Charles F. Roe, in copper-colored satin chiffon, with hat to correspond; Mrs. Henry Bischoff, in blue and white striped voile and large hat of black straw trimmed with blue, and Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, in black silk and Irish lace. Among those at the fête were several of the officers from the foreign war vessels now anchored in the harbor: Count Tiesenhausen, the Russian Vice-Consul; Count Tcherep Spiridovitch, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. James Grisfold Wentz, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mrs. Elkins, Miss Katharine Elkins, of Washington; Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Francis C. Huntington, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Mayor and Mrs. Phelan, of San Francisco; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan; Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Thoraton N. Motley, Major Lewis Livingston Seaman, Miss Grace Bigelow, Gen. and Mrs. E. S. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edgar Shepherd, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Mr. Gustav Schwab, Jr.; Miss Amy Schwab, Mrs. Custer, Gen. and Mrs. James Burbank, Major and Mrs. W. P. Van Ness, Miss Antoinette M. Quinby, Mrs. William Ludlow, Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. Edgar S. Bass and Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, who has been the efficient head of the Press Committee for several years.

A son, Wilson Sims Morris, was born to the wife of Dr. S. J. Morris, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., May 27.

A daughter, Alice Margaret Spalding, was born to the wife of Lieut. George R. Spalding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Monroe, Mich., May 28.

The infant son of Lieut. William E. Bennett, jr., 25th U.S. Inf., born at New Orleans, La., on April 12 last, has been christened William Rufus Shafter.

Mrs. Wolf, wife of Lieut. Col. S. A. Wolf, 28th Inf., is expected from Havana on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Farr, wife of Capt. O. W. B. Farr, Field Art., at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I.

Major E. C. Goddard, inspector of rifle practice of the N.G. of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a member of the National Board for the promotion of rifle practice, vice Major David S. B. Chew, relieved.

Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, now residing at Berkeley, Cal., is happy in being a grandfather. His daughter, Mrs. Edith Woodruff Williams, wife of Mr. Roger Williams, gave birth to a handsome daughter on May 20 at Berkeley, Cal. May 20.

Paymaster and Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King have taken "Green-hill Lodge" at Kittery, Me. Mr. Hovey-King is on duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Mrs. Hovey-King, who was a bride of last year, is well remembered as Miss Lillian Moon, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon, 20th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Moon.

An interesting entertainment given by the Christian Endeavor Society (Mr. Pele, president) was held on May 23, 1907, at Camp Columbia, Cuba. Sunday services by Chaplains Waring, Rice and Pierce are very popular, and at the service on Sunday evenings in mess hall hospital by Chaplain Rice there are recitations and illustrated songs by the men.

Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf., has been acquitted by a G.C.M. at Havana, Cuba, of the charge of neglect of duty in failing to detect and prevent fraud in the marking of shots while on duty in the pit during the firing at 800 yards, of companies L and M, 5th U.S. Inf., on June 12, 1906. Lieutenant Rutherford has been released from arrest and ordered back to duty.

Commissary Steward William A. Prosser, attached to the U.S. receivership Southern, on May 27, at Portsmouth, N.H., according to a press despatch from the above place, caused the arrest of Asst. Naval Constr. William B. Fogarty, U.S.N., attached to the navy yard, on a capias writ for \$10,000. Prosser alleges the alienation of the affections of his wife and claims \$10,000 damages. The action is returnable at the October term of the Superior Court.

Press despatches from Manila state that Dr. R. R. Strong, of the Philippine Bureau of Sciences, who inoculated prisoners in the Bilibid prison with a cholera serum, resulting in the death of thirteen of them, has been exonerated from personal responsibility by both the committees appointed to investigate the affair. The Attorney General finds that he was not guilty of negligence. Twenty-four of the prisoners were inoculated on Nov. 10, 1906. The scientists have determined that the serum used by Dr. Strong was contaminated with attenuated plague culture, but they do not find the person who was responsible for the contamination. They commend Doctor Strong's work with serums and vaccines and praise the laboratory system. They, however, recommend changes to prevent a recurrence of the incident. The families of the victims will be provided for.

When the body of our venerated President Abraham Lincoln was lying in state in the City Hall, New York, en route to Springfield, Ill., and being viewed by a great many thousands of people, it was constantly guarded by an Army officer on one side and a Navy officer on the opposite side of the coffin. Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, U.S.N., now a resident of Washington, D.C., was one of the very few Navy officers selected for this guard of honor from among several hundred available. When he relieved the Navy officer preceding him on this duty an interesting incident occurred. After saluting the officer, whom he relieved, he turned and saluted the Army officer on the opposite side of the coffin, and then found that the Army officer was Col. W. C. Heine, who had been with him from 1852 until 1855 on the flagship Mississippi, in Commodore M. C. Perry's expedition, when Commodore Perry made the treaty with Japan. Chief Engineer Robie has never seen nor heard from Colonel Heine since then.

Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, U.S.A., gave a large reception at the administration building at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on May 18, in honor of Miss Julia Hodge and Miss Blanche Turner. The big building was completely transformed for the occasion, both upstairs and down being beautifully arranged with comfortable divans for sitting out dances, Oriental rugs and piles of soft cushions, which gave the rooms a decidedly attractive appearance. The floral decorations were elaborate and artistic. The three branches of the Service and the Cavalry stationed at the barracks were all well represented by the combined ornamentation, yellow for the Cavalry, red for the Artillery, and white for the Infantry. Two floral bowers were arranged for those serving punch and other dainty frappés and ices, and the depot band rendered a continuous program throughout the afternoon, and furnished gay dance music for the younger guests. The dining room was beautifully arranged, with a huge circular table which had been especially constructed for the occasion, and had for its centerpiece a great mound of ferns, while from tall vases placed here and there drooped jonquils and white carnations. The huge columns which supported the ceiling were also wound with silken flags. By an especial arrangement with the Iron Mountain railroad, the guests were comfortably conveyed to the barracks, and again returned to the city at the close of the reception. The receiving party included Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. Bell being the post quartermaster; Miss Julia Hodge and Miss Blanche Turner, and Capt. W. T. Littebrant. Mrs. Bell was gowned in ecru-tinted batiste, designed with clusters of handmade tucks, and beautifully hand embroidered and finished with lace. She carried a big cluster of American Beauty roses. Miss Hodge wore a most becoming imported toilette of pale pink crepe de Chine, which enhanced her delicate coloring; her gown was trimmed with rich lace, and she carried a shower of American Beauty roses. Miss Turner, who is the daughter of Mrs. John W. Turner, and a sister of Capt. G. Souldard Turner, was daintily attired in white chiffon, beautifully hand embroidered in a design of pink roses, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. Twenty young girls in white toilettes acted as lieutenants for the host and hostess, and assisted in receiving and entertaining. Among the guests was Gen. Earnest A. Garlington, U.S.A. The young ladies assisting were Misses Susan Merriwether, Virginia Cox, Dorothy Shapleigh, Francine Lucas, Hazel Carr, Lucille Kelly, Sadie Cox, Adele Bullen, Louise Nugent, Eugenia Lambert and Mary Boyce.

A daughter, Mary Cloud, was born to the wife of Capt. M. M. Cloud, U.S.A., retired, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 20.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Clay Jewett, U.S.A., have left Atlantic City, N.J., and are now settled in Brookline, Mass., for the summer.

Capt. George J. Holden, Pay Dept., U.S.A., spoke at the exercises at the Converse School on Memorial Day at Burlington, Vt., in place of Gen. T. S. Peck, who was out of the city.

Mrs. Fitch, wife of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., and the Misses Fitch will close their K street home in Washington, D.C., about June 15 and go to Bay Head, N.J., for the summer.

Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Major Constantine Chase, U.S.A., will leave Washington on June 4 to spend several days with Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., at Fortres Monroe, Va.

Miss Elizabeth P. Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after a six weeks' visit at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. James Spear, jr., at Wallingford, Pa.

Miss Helen Hughes, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Hughes, U.S.N., who has just returned from a month's visit to France, is spending a few days in Washington, D.C., as the guest of Miss Elsie Seymour, at her home on Nineteenth street.

Chaplain James A. Dalton, 5th U.S. Cav., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Aug. 9 next, is a graduate of the Philadelphia Theological Seminary, at St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa. He was appointed chaplain in the Army March 13, 1902.

The graduating exercises of North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Raleigh, N.C., May 26-29, include battalion drill, dress parade and the publication of promotions. The military professor at the college is 1st Lieut. J. S. E. Young, 9th Cav., whose cadets will no doubt give a good account of themselves.

Lieut. Jeani Brugère, of the French army, and a son of General Brugère, has been several weeks in the Philippines visiting various posts to make a study of the methods of our Army in the tropics and of the nature of conducting operations under the Constabulary force on the islands. Lieutenant Brugère will make a report to his government of conditions and service as he sees them.

Mrs. Davenport, wife of Capt. Richard G. Davenport, U.S.N., with her niece, Miss Serena Marshall, of New York, and Miss Helen Stockton, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., on June 6 to spend a week at the Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, for the celebrations in connection with the presentation of the silver service to the U.S.S. Georgia, which will take place on "Georgia Day," June 11 at the Jamestown Exposition.

The Washington Post publishes a despatch from Brownsville, Tex., stating that the marriage of Lieut. Mack Richardson, 26th Inf., to a daughter of William Kelley, a well known citizen of Brownsville, was prevented by the failure of the bridegroom to appear, he having telegraphed from San Antonio, "Am too sick to come." It was the wedding anniversary of the parents of the bride-to-be, and Mr. Kelley ordered the feast served as nothing had happened, merely announcing that, owing to the illness of Lieutenant Richardson, the wedding was postponed.

Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st U.S. Cav., arrived at Fort Leavenworth on May 21, on which date Brig. Gen. Chas. B. Hall, U.S.A., commandant of the Service schools, that post, announced Lieutenant Fitch's appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff. Lieutenant Fitch is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1905, and a graduate of the Army Staff College, class of 1906. He has recently been on duty with his regiment at Fort Clark, Tex., and more recently at Fort Sumner, Tex., on duty connected with the Penrose and Macklin courts-martial.

The unseasonable weather of last week somewhat interfered with several delightful functions in the vicinity of New York, and no doubt elsewhere. Among these was the reception given by Gen. and Mrs. Grant on Governors Island to the Duke of Abruzzi. It is impossible to discuss the amiable equanimity of so delightful and accomplished a hostess as Mrs. Grant, but the persistent malice with which the rain interfered with the comfort of the guests in their transit to and from the ferryboat at the Island was well calculated to do so. Though the rain created great discomfort, it could not altogether destroy the pleasure of a most delightful gathering, which gave the royal visitor an opportunity to meet many of our Army and Navy officers stationed in New York harbor and to further extend his acquaintance with the beauty and fashion of the American metropolis. The reception given by Colonel Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to the Board of Visitors was also interfered with by the rain, but in spite of it the visitors and residents at West Point turned out in force to greet the assembled magnates who are to report upon the conditions of the national school of learning upon the banks of the Hudson. The old order is changing at West Point, but the change is not yet complete, indeed scarcely more than begun, and the transition period between the former tranquil simplicity and the coming magnificence is not one to be desired. At the reception to the Duke of the Abruzzi the Italian Admiral and party were received at the Battery by Capt. Albert J. Bowler, U.S.A., aide to General Grant, the Misses McCook, daughter of Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, wife of the Senator from West Virginia, and Miss Elkins. After being conveyed to the island General Grant and his staff were waiting at the ferry landing, and a salute was fired in the Admiral's honor. After a luncheon at General Grant's residence there was a reception. Among the naval guests were: Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coghlan; Rear Admiral William E. Emory, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral Thierry, commanding the French squadron; Commodore von Pleskott, commanding the Austrian squadron; Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Capt. Nathan E. Niles, Capt. Albert R. Conden, Capt. Charles C. Bowman, Capt. Lewis C. Heilner, Capt. Enoch McCrea, Capt. Dennis H. Mahan, and Lieut. Allen Buckle, all U.S.N. Among the Army officers were: Gen. H. C. O. S. Heistand and Mrs. Heistand, Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. W. T. Glasgow, Col. Henry B. Osgood, and Capt. William J. McKelley, while among the civilians were Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. Butterfield, widow of General Butterfield; ex-Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton and Mrs. Morton. On the night of May 27 the Italian Admiral was entertained at dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria by Count Massaglia, the Italian Consul General. The dinner was a private affair and there were only the customary toasts, one to the President of the United States and the other to the King

of Italy. Gov. Charles E. Hughes was one of the guests. Others present were Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., and the officers of the Italian cruisers now in New York.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., U.S.A., Chief Surgeon at Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., under date of May 21, made the following important recommendation for the health of the troops: "I respectfully recommend that all officers' and soldiers' messes and canteens be forbidden to buy or keep on hand ice-cream made in the vicinity at any time and none made in Norfolk until further orders. An inspection of the local factory of Montauk Company, behind the Tidewater freight depot near the south entrance to the grounds, reveals criminal disregard of public health. The shack is filthy, there are dirty stables within a few feet, a foul drain, and the surrounding grounds are a mass of human feces. There is no protection from flies, and I found them and dirt in the cans, cream and condensed milk used in making the mixture called ice-cream. The negro employee is dirty and the white employees scoop out flies with their dirty hands. These conditions will fully explain any case of ice-cream poisoning, and are likely to spread typhoid fever broadcast." General Grant at once directed that instructions be issued forbidding soldiers' messes and the exchange to buy or keep on hand ice-cream made in the vicinity of Camp Capt. John Smith at any time, and that officers take similar action with reference to their messes. "Before ice-cream is purchased in Norfolk," says General Grant, "the methods employed in making it should be investigated, as far as practicable, by a medical officer, whose recommendations should be followed."

The feeling in Baltimore over the dismantlement of Fort Mifflin took expression recently in a letter from a lady living in that city to President Roosevelt, protesting against selling as junk the old gun carriages at the fort and appealing to the President to give the historic spot some consideration. The letter was referred to the Ordnance Department for inquiry and reply. It is stated that all the cannon and cannon balls now at the fort have been given to the city of Baltimore except some cannon balls that it was desired to reserve to decorate Fort Howard. This was authorized by Congress last session. The Ordnance Department has also given to the city of Baltimore three 8-inch muzzle-loading rifles to be mounted on three gun carriages now at the fort. The other four 8-inch muzzle-loading gun carriages are to be sold according to law. General Crozier says that he and other Ordnance officers would be glad to have all the gun carriages donated to the city, but Congress has disposed of the matter in another way and they are powerless to do what is desired by them. General Crozier adds that the matter was duly presented to the Secretary of War and it was recommended that the city of Baltimore be authorized to purchase these carriages at the same price at which similar gun carriages were sold at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, which was \$11 a ton. This would be a very low price as the carriages are made of wrought iron and they would bring more even as junk. The gun carriages in question are in no sense historic relics as they were made after the Civil War and are precisely like other gun carriages that are being sold by the government at other fortifications.

The makers of the new Army standard canvas puttee legging state that letters voluntarily written by many distinguished Army officers prove conclusively that the new legging is a decided improvement over any hitherto in use. In the matter of looks the new legging is a long stride forward. Anything that has been hitherto produced in this line, except the leather legging, the cost of which allows it no comparison with the new canvas legging, while good enough to look upon when new, under any sort of rough usage became dingy and unsightly. The new canvas legging is made of a particularly durable olive drab canvas which is waterproof and exceedingly strong. Other features which commend this new legging are the absence of troublesome laces and bottom strap, thus making the legging much easier to adjust, and with that many less extra parts to wear out. Both officers and enlisted men are finding this legging inexpensive and at the same time dressy and durable.

Enlisted men should receive with their pay on June 1, under the recent decision of the Comptroller, the additional allowance of \$6.25, authorized by the Act of March 2. If there is any default in this we should be glad to know it.

It is likely that some of the smaller posts will have to wait for their equipment of articles of heavy furniture for officers' quarters, as the Quartermaster's Department is disposed to economy in this expenditure, and proposes to furnish only part of the outfit during the next fiscal year.

Par. II, G.O. No. 132, W.D., July 20, 1906, was recently amended to read as follows: "The following additions to the scale of equivalents governing in the issue and sale of fuel as authorized by regulations and prescribed in existing orders are published for the information of all concerned, viz.: One cord of average oak wood shall be held as the equivalent of six thousand (6,000) cubic feet of fuel gas, forty (40) gallons of fuel oil." G.O. No. 149, W.D., Oct. 4, 1906, is modified so as to direct the 8th Cavalry, Coast Artillery, to proceed from Fort Moultrie, S.C., instead of from Fort Morgan, Ala., to Fort Preble, Me., for station, and the 75th Company, Coast Artillery, from Fort Preble Me., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for temporary station instead of to Fort Morgan, Ala.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. MAY 29, 1907, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Robert Smart, ass. surg., is honorably discharged under acts of Congress Oct. 1, 1890, and July 27, 1892, to take effect June 29, 1907.

Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf., will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant for duty at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf. Capt. Frederick F. Russell, ass. surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, June 4 to 7.

First Lieut. William L. Guthrie and Ernest Graves, C.E., are transferred from the 3d Battalion to the 2d Battalion.

Capt. James A. Shipton, C.A., on duty at Schenectady, N.Y.,

will visit during the month of June the works of the General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass., for the purpose of completing his course of instruction.

Col. John E. Greer, O.D., will proceed to Fort Dupont and Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, N.J., to inspect sea coast armament.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, ass. surg. general, is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, as chief surgeon upon the departure of Col. Louis M. Maus, ass. surg. general.

So much of Par. 14, S.O. No. 91, W.D., as directs Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surg. general, to proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Missouri, is revoked, and he will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty as chief surgeon of that department.

First Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, C.E., is transferred from the 2d Battalion to the 3d.

The leave granted Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect July 20, is granted Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect June 15, is granted Major Edward R. Morris, surg.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Terrell, C.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort H. G. Wright.

Capt. Julius A. Moore, C.A., will proceed to Washington Barracks for observation and treatment.

Leave for one month is granted Major Herman C. Schumm, C.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth.

Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A., from duty at the Military Academy, to take effect June 15, and will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty at the Artillery School.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Major Charles A. Bennett, C.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery will report to Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, C.A., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. William K. Moore, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. David Y. Beckham and 1st Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, Jr.

G.O. 112, MAY 23, 1907, WAR DEPT.
Announces changes of stations of troops which appeared in our issue of May 25, page 1067.

G.O. 113, MAY 24, 1907, WAR DEPT.
I. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., is relieved from the temporary command of the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., and assume command of the Department of the Colorado.

II. So much of Par. 2, G.O. 207, W.D., Dec. 31, 1906, as relates to the 16th Infantry, is modified so as to direct the headquarters, band and the 2d and 3d Battalions of that regiment, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., to proceed to Fort Crockett, N.M., and the 1st Battalion to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for station.

III. Announces that the Executive Order of Nov. 20, 1905, as amended by Executive Order of June 8, 1906 (G.O. 114, W.D., June 20, 1906), providing for the transfer to the Interior Department, under the Act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), to take effect on Nov. 1, 1907, of all the lands comprised within the military reservation of Fort St. Michael, Alaska, except the limited areas therein described as to be held in reservation for military purposes, is rescinded, and the lands affected thereby will be continued in reservation for military purposes.

G.O. 115, MAY 27, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Announces that Major E. Clauz, Goddard, inspector of rifle practice of the 1st Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice vice Major David S. B. Chew, Pennsylvania, retired, hereby relieved at his own request.

II. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, published in G.O. No. 24, W.D., Feb. 2, 1907, permanently separating the coast artillery and field artillery from each other, the coast artillery is designated and will hereafter be known as The Coast Artillery Corps.

III. Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Hunt, situated on the Potomac River at Sheridans Point, in Fairfax County, Va., comprising the Pelton tract.

CIR. 35, MAY 22, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Amends Cir. No. 53, W.D., Oct. 12, 1906, to bring recruiting regulation up to date, complying with increases of pay and establishment of grades by recent laws of Congress.

The following are the wages of pay per month as fixed by law: Master signal electrician, \$75; master electrician, Coast Artillery, \$75; engineer, Coast Artillery, \$65; chief musician, band, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, \$60; sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, \$45; electrician sergeant, first class, Signal Corps, \$45; battalion sergeant major, Engineers, \$36; battalion quartermaster sergeant, Engineers, \$36; sergeant, band, cook, hand, private first class, Hospital Corps; sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, quartermaster sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, cook, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, mechanic, Coast Artillery, chief mechanic, Field Artillery, and stable sergeant, Field Artillery, \$18.

Private, first class, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, \$17; private, Hospital Corps, \$16; corporal, band, corporal, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, farrier and blacksmith, saddler, Cavalry, artificer, Infantry and mechanic, Field Artillery, \$15; wagoner, Cavalry, \$14; trumpeter, Cavalry, musician, Engineers, Artillery, Infantry, private, band, private, Signal Corps; Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and private, second class, Engineers, Ordnance, \$13.

Electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery, \$35; ordnance sergeant, post non-commissioned staff, commissary sergeant, post commissioned staff, quartermaster sergeant, post non-commissioned staff, regimental sergeant, major, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry, regimental quartermaster sergeant, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry, regimental commissary sergeant, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry, senior sergeant major, Coast Artillery, master gunner, Coast Artillery, first sergeant, Engineers, sergeant, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps and quartermaster sergeant, Engineers, \$34; fireman, Coast Artillery, \$30.

Drum major, band, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, sergeant, Hospital Corps, squadron sergeant major, Cavalry, battalion sergeant major, Field Artillery, Infantry, battalion quartermaster sergeant, Field Artillery, color sergeant, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry, junior sergeant major, Coast Artillery, and first sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, \$25; chief trumpeter, Cavalry, Artillery, \$22; principal musician, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, \$22.

Corporal, Hospital Corps, corporal, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and cook, Engineers, Signal Corps, \$20.

For continuous service there is added \$1 per month for third year; \$2 per month for fourth year; \$3 per month for fifth year and thereafter \$5 per month is allowed for the sixth to the tenth year, inclusive; \$6 per month for eleventh to fifteenth, inclusive; \$7 per month for sixteenth to twentieth year, inclusive; \$8 per month for twenty-first to twenty-fifth year, inclusive; \$9 per month for twenty-sixth to thirty-fifth year, inclusive; \$10 per month for thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth year, inclusive, etc. Where a soldier re-enlists within three months from date of discharge his service is continuous for the purpose of increase of pay.

Qualified gunner, first class, Artillery, \$2 per month additional; qualified gunner, second class, Artillery, \$1 per month additional; qualified expert rifleman, \$3 per month additional; qualified sharpshooter, \$2 per month additional; qualified marksman, \$1 per month additional. In the Coast Artillery: Casemate electricians, observers, first class, and plotters, \$9 per month additional; chief planters, chief loaders, observers, second class, gun commanders, gun pointers, \$7 per month additional.

The pay of enlisted men "serving beyond the limits of the

States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii)" is increased twenty per centum and the time of such service is counted from date of departure from the United States to date of return thereto. Increase accrues on additional pay for length of service, gunners, expert rifleman, sharpshooters, etc.

G.O. 54, MAY 18, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as chief signal officer of the department. During the temporary absence of Lieutenant Colonel Glassford, on leave, Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., will continue on duty as acting chief signal officer of the department.

G.O. 18, MAY 14, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. at Fort Flagler, Wash., of which Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, A.C., was president, and Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, A.C., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, Art. Corps.

Charge.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Specification I alleged that Lieutenant Millar, being on duty as post Q.M., did, in an official communication addressed to the chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, relative to estimate for repairs to quartermaster's wharf at Fort Flagler, Wash., and inefficient handling of the quartermaster's steamer, Major Evan Thomas, use the following words, to wit: "I have made it a point to observe particularly the manner in which Charles Madison, master of the quartermaster's boat, referred to above, makes landings, and the much battered and broken condition of the quartermaster's wharf at this place is silent but convincing evidence of his inefficiency." He, the said Lieutenant Millar, well knowing that said statements were false, were not founded upon fact, and were made with intent to deceive the said chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia. This at Fort Flagler, Wash., about Dec. 15, 1906.

The second specification alleged that Lieutenant Millar used abusive and profane language to the master of the steamer, in the presence of enlisted men, and members of the crew, and passengers on the dock at Fort Flagler, and on board the steamer, about Dec. 22, 1906, and specification three alleged that the Lieutenant again used profane language to Captain Madison in the cabin of the steamer on the above date.

Specification four alleged that Lieutenant Millar sent an official telegram to the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia, regarding repairs needed to the wharf at Fort Flagler, in which he charged that the damage was due to the careless handling of the boat by Captain Madison, and the telegram, it is charged, was sent with the intent to deceive the chief quartermaster.

Specification five alleged that Lieutenant Millar sent an official communication, under date of Dec. 29, 1906, to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in which he again referred to repairs needed to the wharf, and again charged that the captain of the steamer could not make proper landings, and he advocated that wrought iron fender piles be used, instead of wooden ones; which communication, the specification alleged, was false, and sent with the intent to deceive the Quartermaster General.

The findings of the court were as follows: Of the first specification, "Not guilty"; of the second specification, "Guilty"; of the third specification, "Guilty, except as to the excepted words, not guilty"; of the fourth and fifth specifications, "Not guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Sentence. And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, Art. Corps., "to be reduced ten numbers on the lineal list of the first lieutenants of the Artillery Corps, U.S. Army."

Colonel Woodbury, the reviewing authority, says: "In the foregoing case, the findings under the first and fifth specifications are disapproved. The evidence is regarded as clearly sustaining the allegations laid thereunder. The findings under the second, third and fourth specifications and of the charge are approved. The sentence is approved and will be forwarded to the War Department for execution."

G.O. 27, MAY 17, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The 79th Company, Coast Artillery, now at Fort Caswell, N.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty during the remainder of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, or such of that time as its services may be needed.

G.O. 31, MAY 24, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The practice marches of the troops of this department under the provisions of G.O. 44, W.D., series of 1906, will be subject to the following conditions:

1. Men will not be required to make marches which would deprive them of the four hours rest upon relief from guard as provided by the Guard Manual.
2. No other exercises and no recitations will be required of the troops participating upon the day such march is made.
3. It is recommended that a good lunch with hot coffee be provided whenever practicable in the middle of the day, and an exceptionally good supper served upon return, and that everything possible be done to make these marches both instructive and agreeable.

By command of Brigadier General Edgerly:
R. D. POTTS, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 32, MAY 21, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Pursuant to the requirements of G.O. 100, c.s., W.D., the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

A. W. GREELY, Major Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 33, MAY 21, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Pursuant to G.O. 100, W.D., dated May 2, 1907, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Department of the Missouri.

E. D. THOMAS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 34, MAY 25, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Troop M, 8th Cav., will proceed from Fort Robinson, Neb., to the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo., establish a camp near old Fort Washakie, and carry out instructions to be communicated from the headquarters. The movement will be made by rail to Arapahoe, Wyo., and thence by marching.

G.O. 9, MAY 22, 1907, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, having reported, is announced as chief of staff of the division, relieving Major William P. Burnham, General Staff. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, Major Burnham is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief of Staff.

G.O. 42, MAY 20, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The 26th Infantry will be relieved from further duty in the Department of Texas on May 28, and will proceed on that day by rail to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, P.I.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., is retired from active service on May 25, 1907, under the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, and will proceed to his home. (May 25, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension until June 30, 1907, is granted Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff. (May 24, S.W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Ernest Hinds, A.G., from duty at headquarters, Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G. (May 27, D.E.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, I.G., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, 1907. (May 21, Pac. D.)

Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1907, vice Col. Enoch H. Crowder, General Staff, who is relieved from detail in that corps from that date. Colonel Mills will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1907, for Manila for duty as chief of Staff. He will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East in time to comply with this order. (May 25, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, deputy Q.M.G. (May 18, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect between July 1 and 10, 1907, is granted Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., deputy Q.M.G. Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., will assume charge of the office of the chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Robinson. (May 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson (appointed May 16, 1907, from sergeant, 32d Co., C.A.), now at Fort Baker, Cal., will be sent to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Major John T. French, jr., Q.M., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (May 24, W.D.)

SUBSTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James A. Logan, jr., C.S., will accompany the squadron of the 13th Cavalry on the practice march to be made during the ensuing summer to the encampment near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., for the purpose of observing the methods of preparing food in the field. (May 27, W.D.)

Post Com. Sergt. John Glenn, San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. August Baumann. (May 20, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. Jacob Karbach, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 25, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Andrew V. Stephenson, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed on May 24 to Fort Miller, Cal., for duty at that station. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 15, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Levy M. Hathaway, asst. surg., Fort Thomas. (May 21, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months is granted Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey, to take effect upon his arrival in the U.S. (May 27, W.D.)

Major Deane C. Howard, surg., from duty at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport about Sept. 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 30, 1907, is granted Contract Surg. J. William Williamson. (May 27, W.D.)

Major William H. Arthur, surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held at Atlantic City, N.J., June 4 to 7, 1907. (May 27, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey from duty in the Philippines, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila after Aug. 1, 1907, to San Francisco, for further orders. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Contract Surg. Elias H. Porter, to take effect about May 30, 1907. (May 16, D.T.)

Par. 10, S.O. 119, May 21, 1907, W.D., is so amended as to relieve 1st Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., from further duty in the Department of California. (May 25, W.D.)

Major Julius L. Powell, surg., from duty in the Philippines Division, to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1907, to San Francisco, thence to Fort Ethan Allen, for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1907, to San Francisco, thence to Fort Totten. (May 25, W.D.)

The following assistant surgeons are relieved from duty in the Philippines, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1907, to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders: Capt. Arthur W. Morse, Capt. George H. R. Gosman; 1st Lieut. Leartus J. Owen, Stanley G. Zinke, Robert M. Culler, Frank W. Weed and Paul L. Freeman. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Major Charles Wilcox, surg., to take effect on or about July 1, 1907. (May 17, A.C.P.)

Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhes, now at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell for duty, relieving Dental Surg. Franklin P. Wing, who will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about July 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands. (May 28, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Tschappat, O.D., will proceed to the U.S. from Havana, Cuba, on May 22, 1907. (May 21, A.C.P.)

Capt. Samuel Hof, O.D., will repair to Washington for consultation pertaining to his duties as ordnance officer of the national match. Captain Hof will proceed at the proper time from Frankford Arsenal to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty as ordnance officer of the match, and also for the purpose of observing the arms and ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department. (May 28, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk is extended to and including July 1, 1907. (May 28, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Henry F. Lincoln, now at St. Louis, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward B. Vedder, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Douglas to Fort Walla Walla, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Wilmont E. Brown, who will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Harlow C. McLeod, now in Chicago, will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about July 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Fred T. Koyle from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and from further duty at Fort McDowell, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will take the transport to sail from San Francisco about July 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Sergt. MacC. Brooks, H.C., from further duty at Fort William Henry Harrison, to Fort Assiniboine. (May 23, D.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank O. Nicodemus, H.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., from Angel Island. (May 20, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E., in addition to his other duties will relieve Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., on June 4, 1907, of his duties as chief engineer officer, Atlantic Division. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave, to include Aug. 27, 1907, is granted Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty as chief engineer officer, Atlantic Division. (May 25, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 5, S.O. 114, W.D., May 15, 1907, relating to Ord. Sergts. Francis Parker and Alphonse C. E. Von Nyvenheim, is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Francis Parker, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Thomas Clark, who will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First-Class Sergt. Samuel B. French, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (May 20, D. Colo.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1907, is granted Vetn. Walter R. Pick, 1st Cav. (May 18, D.T.)

First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., A.Q.M., in addition to his other duties is assigned as transport Q.M. and O.S. of the Summer, with station at Newport News, for the necessary trips to West Point, N.Y., and return while that transport is being used in transporting the Corps of Cadets from West Point to the Jamestown Exposition and return. (May 28, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., to take effect at the close of the present academic year, and will report at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School, and Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., not later than Aug. 15, 1907, for duty as instructor in languages in the schools and colleges. (May 27, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1907, is granted Vetn. Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 21, D. Mo.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Capt. George V. H. Mosley, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Wingate to Fort Logan as witness for the defense in case of U.S. vs. Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav. (May 18, D. Colo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Rawson Warren, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave from July 1 to and including Aug. 9, 1907, is granted Chaplain James A. Dalton, 5th Cav. The resignation by Chaplain Dalton of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 9, 1907. (May 25, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 29, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (May 17, D. Mo.)

Capt. H. B. Myers, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., and report on June 5, 1907, to Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., for duty pertaining to the National Match. (May 18, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Rodman Butler, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 6th Cav., with rank from May 17, 1907, is assigned to the 6th Cavalry. (May 25, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. F. K. WARD.

Par. 10, S.O. 73, March 28, 1907, W.D., granting an extension of leave to Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., is amended so as to extend said leave until July 1, 1907, when he will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of shipping to the station of his regiment the property belonging thereto now stored in St. Louis, and then join his proper station. (May 24, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav. (May 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav., from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted, and will then return to his proper station, West Point. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., 8th Cav. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., 8th Cav. (May 24, N.D.)

Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav., recently transferred from Troop B to Troop G, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Telford, 12th Cav., to take effect on or about June 1, 1907, for two months and two days, or until Aug. 22, 1907, on which date he is ordered to report to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for duty. (May 24, A.D.)

First Lieut. Dexter Sturges, 12th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his regiment. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for six months is granted Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, 14th Cav. (May 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph Talbot, jr., 12th Cav., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 14, 1907. (May 14, D.G.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Harry L. Steele, C.A., from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in time to report to person on June 5, 1907, to Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., for duty pertaining to the National Match. (May 20, D. Colo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect May 27, 1907, is granted Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Morris K. Barroll, C.A. (May 25, W.D.)

Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., Field Art., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed, on May 24, to join his battery (21st) in camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (May 21, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Field Art. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. George S. Grimes, P.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and he is authorized to apply for an extension of one month. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for seven days, effective upon being relieved from duty at Fort Washington, Md., is granted 1st Lieut. G. L. Wertenbaker, C.A. (May 27, D.E.)

Capt. William H. Wilson and 1st Lieut. Walter C. Baker, C.A., are assigned to the 12th Co. C.A., and will proceed to Fort Fremont, S.C., and organize the company. (May 28, W.D.)

Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, C.A., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his company. (May 28, W.D.)

Sergt. Major James M. Eaton, junior grade, C.A., Fort Mott, N.J., will be sent to Vancouver Barracks for duty with the 4th Regiment, Field Art. (May 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, A.G., now sick at Fort Fremont, S.C., will, upon recovery, proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., and join his company. (May 8, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Francis B. Upham, A.G., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1907. (May 14, D.G.)

First Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, C.A., is granted leave for one month and five days, to take effect on or about June 15, 1907. (May 19, D.G.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. G. V. Packer, 1st Inf. (May 24, D.E.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 4th Inf., Fort Mackenzie. (May 18, D. Mo.)

Sergt. John Leary, Co. M, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 24, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave, to include Aug. 10, 1907, is granted Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his duty in Washington. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1907, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf. (May 27, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Major James B. Jackson, 11th Inf., discharged from treatment therein, will return to his proper station, Holguin, Cuba. (May 16, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 5, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Errington, 11th Inf. (May 28, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., 12th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his company. (May 24, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Michael Reisdorf, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 27, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 14th Inf. (May 15, D. Colo.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. Josiah C. Minus, 16th Inf., in addition to his other duties will, on June 1, 1907, assume charge of construction work at that post, Neb., relieving Capt. Ralph R. Stogdall, 30th Inf., of that duty. (May 20, D. Mo.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Boston for duty with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia from June 15 to Sept. 15, 1907, when he will return to his proper station. (May 25, W.D.)

Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Robert E. Frith, 17th Inf., to take effect on or about July 15, 1907. (May 17, A.C.P.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., is relieved from his detail as captain, 35th Co., Philippine Scouts, and will join his regiment. (May 24, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to New Iberia, La., opening a main station at that place. (May 27, W.D.)

Cook Lorenzo Altmeyer, Co. K, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 24, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 18, D. Colo.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., Fort M. Dowell. (May 18, D. Cal.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (May 24, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

So much of Par. 21, S.O. No. 113, May 14, 1907, W.D., as relates to Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf., is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (May 16, D.T.)

Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., now in Washington, D.C., will proceed to San Francisco, and join his regiment in time to accompany it to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail about June 5, 1907. (May 28, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Will H. Point, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas, will proceed to Fort Sheridan in time to report on June 5, 1907, to Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., at that post, for duty pertaining to the National Match. (May 18, D. Colo.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for one month, to expire not later than June 30, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. H. G. Sharpe, 30th Inf. (May 17, D.T.)

First Lieut. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., relieving 2d Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, 30th Inf., of that duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Ralph R. Stogdall, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (May 20, D. Mo.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILLI.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Laurence Augé, Porto Rico Regiment, to take effect about July 10, 1907. (May 24, A.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Major Edward A. Millar, F.A., and Capt. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., are detailed as members, and 1st Lieut. Frank W. Honeycutt, F.A., is detailed as the recorder of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Herman O. Schumm, C.A.; Capt. Roderic P. O'Connor, asst. surg., and Capt. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., relieved. (May 28, W.D.)

WAR COLLEGE DETAILS.

The following officers will proceed to Sharpsburg, Md., on duty pertaining to the course of the Army War College, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper station in Washington, D.C.: Lieut. Col. William W. Wadsworth, Gen. Staff; Majors John C. Gresham, 9th Cav.; E. Swift, 9th Cav.; Charles J. Bailey, C.A.; William H. Swift, 7th Inf.; J. F. Reynolds Landis, 6th Cav.; Harry L. H. Thorne, C.A.; Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.; Sidney S. Jordan, 4th Cav.; Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., and Herbert J. Brees, 18th Cav. (May 25, W.D.)

NATIONAL GUARD DETAILS.

The following officers on duty at the U.S. Military Academy, selected for duty with the companies of the National Guard of New York, to take part with the Sea Coast Artillery in the coming maneuvers, to serve from June 8 to 15, 1907, will proceed in due season to the posts hereinafter named and report upon arrival to the commanding officer, viz.:

To Fort Hamilton, New York: Capt. J. A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. J. A. Baer, 6th Cav.; F. O. Whitlock, 14th Cav.; W. V. Morris, 6th Cav.; William P. Ennis, F.A.; A. F. Casd, C.A.

To Fort Wadsworth, New York: Capt. C. H. Paine, 2nd Inf.; Capt. M. L. McGrew, 11th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Clark, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. M. E. Murphy, 17th Inf.

To Fort Totten, New York: Capt. F. W. Lewis, 29th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Trott, 5th Inf.

To Fort Schuyler, New York: Capt. J. S. Herron, 2d Cav.; Capt. S. T. Ansell, 8th Inf.

The operation of these officers will be under the supervision of the district commanders of the Southern and Eastern Artillery Districts of New York. (May 23, D.E.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Left Honolulu May 9 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.
DIX—Arrived May 19 at Nagasaki.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Havana May 20.
LOGAN—Left Honolulu for Nagasaki May 14.
MCLELLAN—At Singapore for repairs.
MCRAE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Nagasaki May 16.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—Arrived at Newport News, Va., May 17.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco May

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 27, 1907.

The Moulders were defeated Sunday on the West End parade ground by the 11th Battery baseball team by a score of 12-7. Chaplain O'Keefe, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., who has been spending several days here, the guest of relatives, left Tuesday for his station accompanied by his brother, Mr. John O'Keefe, of Leavenworth. Mrs. H. Percy Silver is the guest of Miss Elvira Millsap, of Topeka. Major and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick arrived Tuesday from the Philippines, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson. Mr. Sylvester Parker, in company with his mother, has gone to Fort Assiniboine to visit Capt. Henry W. Parker. Mrs. Parker will remain in Leavenworth. Mrs. Clinton, who is the guest of her parents, Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell, will remain until joined by Captain Clinton, who will be a member of the Infantry and Cavalry School next year. Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick and sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson, attended the Peter Pan performance by Maude Adams in Kansas City, Wednesday, at the Willis Wood.

Chaplain F. J. Leavitt, of the Federal Penitentiary, was painfully injured Wednesday afternoon by being thrown from his buggy on Delaware street, after one of the wheels of the vehicle had been smashed by an automobile. Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., aide to General Hall's staff, is the guest of Lieut. W. L. Patterson. Miss Parker, who has been the guest of her brother, Captain Parker, instructor of the Staff College, will leave for Europe the first of June, to be absent a year. She will spend most of the time in France.

As a result of the games played by the post league so far, the 1st Battalion, 18th Inf., team has won 2, lost 0; 11th Battery, P.A., won 1, lost 0; 29th Battery, P.A., won 0, lost 1; 2d Battalion, 18th Inf., won 0, lost 1; 3d Battalion, 18th Inf., won 0, lost 1.

Capt. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf., entertained with a stag dinner Tuesday night in honor of Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Clarke entertained informally Tuesday evening, when their guests were: Miss Hough, of San Francisco; Miss Brownlee, of St. Louis; Capt. George W. Martin and Lieut. W. L. Patterson.

Word has been received that Captain Lefebvre, of the Belgian regiment of grenadiers, and commandant of the Belgian army fencing school, will visit this garrison within a short time. He is making a tour of the United States, and will visit the principal Army posts. Chaplain Axton delivered an illustrated lecture on "Mormonism" at the Congregational Association, now in session in the city, Tuesday.

The baseball team of the 18th Infantry and the 29th Battery team played a hotly contested ten inning game Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in a score of 4 to 3 in favor of the 18th.

Miss Allen Frey, of Kansas City, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cowan for the hop Friday night. The Misses Hall entertained about fifty guests at cards Saturday night. Mrs. Kruger and daughter, Vera, left this week to join Lieut. E. A. Kruger in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Willis Uline was one of the assisting ladies at a very charming military euchre, given in the city Thursday by Mrs. Nellie Daniels. Major McCormick, who has recently returned from the Philippines, has come to Parkersburg, West Va., for a visit with relatives. Gen. and Mrs. Pearson are the guests of Major and Mrs. Saltzman. Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Rubottom were the guests of friends in Kansas City Saturday. Capt. F. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., who is on a month's leave from Manila, arrived here Friday to spend some time with his children, who are staying with their aunt, Mrs. Kalde. Major D. H. Boughton has returned from Lexington, Mo., where he went to deliver an address before the graduating class at the Westworth Military Academy. Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav., left Saturday for San Francisco, to sail for Manila to join his regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, of Kansas City, were the guests at luncheon Friday of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin. Mrs. Peter E. Traub and little daughter, Marguerite, left Friday for a short visit with Mrs. Traub's parents at Troy road, Albany, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Vallee, Major Severo Toranzo and 2d Lieut. Manuel A. Partella, of the Argentine army, arrived here Friday. Colonel Davis and Captain Gordon escorted the distinguished guests to Sherman Hall, where they were presented to Gen. Charles B. Hall, his staff and a large number of the student officers. The visitors were shown through the post, and later they went to the Officers' Club, where dinner was served. They left Saturday morning for Fort Riley. Master Herman Schumm, jr., was the guest of Harry Walters, of the city, for the senior High School dance, which was given at Turner Hall Friday night. Mrs. A. A. Fenn will leave today, Monday, for Fort Crook, Neb., to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Josiah C. Minus. Capt. and Mrs. Minus have just returned to Fort Crook, after spending several months in Washington, D.C., where Captain Minus was treated at the general hospital; his friends will be pleased to know that he is recovering. Lieut. and Mrs. Quincy Gilmore will leave in a few days for their new station at Fort Hancock, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton came up from Kansas City Friday to attend the hop, and were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Ferguson. Lieut. and Mrs. Singles left Saturday for Old Point Comfort, Va. Mrs. Singles will visit relatives en route at Philadelphia. Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Smith left Saturday for San Francisco. Mrs. Smith will go to Seattle, Wash., where she will remain for several months as the guest of relatives.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Ryan entertained forty guests at bridge Thursday night, as a compliment to Dr. Torney, a brother of Mrs. Ryan's, who is their house guest. Dr. Torney's home is in Wilmington, Del. The prizes were given to Mrs. L. H. Beach and Capt. W. H. Gordon. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and cut flowers. After the game delicious refreshments were served.

Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill was the host at a very delightful stag dinner Friday evening in celebration of his birthday. Major and Mrs. Henry Kirby gave a hop supper Friday evening for their guest, Miss Adams. Twelve guests were entertained. The following enjoyed a dinner party at the Colonial Café Friday evening: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, of Kansas City; Mrs. Clinton Captain King and Lieut. Roger Fitch.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 29, 1907.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Capt. C. E. N. Howard, returned early in the week from Washington, where she spent several weeks as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Johnson Hagood. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Platt, wife of Lieut. William P. Platt, entertained delightfully at cards. On Wednesday evening Mrs. John B. Kimberly gave a small card party. Bridge was played.

The Missouri Commission to the Jamestown Exposition gave a reception at the formal opening of the Missouri Buildings on Saturday afternoon. All the officers of the post and their families were invited to this function—the Government tug Reno carried the post people. The Army torpedo planter Col. George Armstrong, in command of Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, with Lieut. Haldan N. Tompkins, was here for the greater part of the week.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Zollers, wife of Capt. Charles O. Zollers, and Mrs. Perkins, wife of Capt. George T. Perkins, were joint hostesses at one of the prettiest card parties of the year. The game was point euchre and the players were: Misses Isaac N. Lewis, John D. Barrette, William P. Pence, Alston Hamilton, Charles E. Kilbourne, Albert N. Faulkner, Mrs. William H. Tobin, Mrs. Jacob E. Wyke, Mrs. John Stark, Mrs. Willis R. Vance, Jacob M. Coward, Jay P. Hopkins, William H. Fennel, Edward P. Nones, Augustine McIntyre, George R. Greene, Frank T. Hines, James Totten, William P. Platt, Gordon Robinson, William E. Murray, Morris Stayton, John B. W. Corey and Halsey Dunwoody, and Miss Biddle. After the game others who joined them were Mrs. John B. Murphy, Miss Wright, Mrs. Robert B. McBride, and a great many others.

cers. The guests partook of a delicious collation. The table was decorated in carnations and smilax, and tulle draped from the chandelier. Mrs. Tobin presided at one end of the table while Miss Swaggett served at the other. The first prize, a gold belt buckle, was awarded to Mrs. Pence; the second, a cut glass bon bon dish, to Mrs. Nones; the third, a handsome platter, to Mrs. Hines; the lone hand prize to Mrs. Faulkner; and the general prize, a brass jardiniere, to Mrs. Lewis.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, spent Thursday at the post. Mrs. Gleason, of Philadelphia, in the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herman W. Schull. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. William P. Pence entertained delightfully at bridge; another bridge party of note was given on Saturday by Mrs. Frederick H. Smith. Saturday night Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison gave an impromptu fish dinner, served at the Poynt Comfort Tavern Café. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. William Coffin and Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens. Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre entertained delightfully on Friday night with a chafing dish supper. Monday afternoon the Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. John D. Barrette. The highest score was made by Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, who was awarded a silver cologne bottle.

Lieut. James K. Crain left on Monday for Washington to spend a short leave. Col. and Mrs. William Coffin left Sunday night for New York; they expect to return to Monroe in June. Major Millard F. Harmon left Saturday for Fort Hancock, N.J. Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton left Saturday for his new station, Fort H. G. Wright.

Mrs. Edward P. Nones entertained charmingly at bridge on Wednesday of last week. The prizes, Canton China puff boxes, were awarded to Mrs. William Coffin and Mrs. James Totten. Mrs. Herman W. Schull was hostess at a lovely tea given Tuesday afternoon in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Gleason, of Philadelphia. Lieut. John N. Dulick gave a Dutch supper on Monday night in honor of her house guests, the Misses Dorthe, of South Carolina. Among the guests were Miss Seiger Weaver, of Washington, Miss Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., Miss Wright, of San Francisco, Miss Elizabeth Heinfelder, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Hughes, of Louisville. Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, James K. Crain, Thomas N. Holliday, Bruce Cotton, and Scott Baker, and Ensign Lucien Minor, U.S.N.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 26, 1907.

Col. M. M. Macomb entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening. The guests were: Majors Stephen M. Foote, L. G. Berry, Oscar I. Straub, Captain Forsyth and Lieutenant Reid. The officers' weekly hop was held Saturday evening, May 18, in the post assembly hall. From 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock was devoted to the entertainment of the children of the garrison, following which was dancing by the officers and ladies. Regardless of the warm weather, a large number were present, including many of the officers who are usually at Fort Riley taking the Field Artillery examination. The music was furnished by the Junction City orchestra, and during the intermission a delicious supper was served by Caterer Brunwell.

The 2d Battery Amusement Club gave another of its enjoyable and well conducted hops Saturday evening. The program, consisting of twenty dances, lasted until after two o'clock Sunday morning. Punch was served, and following the twelfth dance a delicious supper was served.

The statement made last week relative to the 29th Battery being sent to Fort Riley for permanent station was an error. The 21st Battery, which is now stationed at Fort Sheridan, will come to this post to make the 6th Battery for the regiment of horse Artillery which is to be formed in the near future. The exact date of arrival cannot now be determined as it is on a practice march to Indianapolis, probably about June 20.

The members of the baseball team regret the loss of Lieutenant Glassford, who has been ordered to Fort Monroe, Va. Ever since his arrival here he has put forth every effort to make the dry and monotonous Army life more endurable for the men of this garrison, and his absence will be sadly felt by the sport lovers of Fort Riley and Junction City.

Troop M, 10th Cav., from Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived at the post Monday. The organization consists of thirty-three enlisted men, who have been assigned duties connected with the care and preservation of the school stables, horses and their equipment.

In a hotly contested game of polo the officers' team defeated Junction City Sunday afternoon on Smoky Hill flats by a score of 2 to 1.

Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., returned to Fort Sill last Friday. Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., is a visitor at the post. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Conner entertained at dinner for ten guests. The Wednesday Bridge Club was entertained last week by Mrs. Allin. One of the most pleasant entertainments of the week was given by Mrs. Tifford on Wednesday. The guests were entertained at cards. Capt. and Mrs. E. Davis, 10th Cav., was a visitor last week. Mrs. Gilbert was a hostess at a bridge party on Tuesday.

The baseball team left Monday for Salina, Kas., where they put it over Wesleyan University by a score of 4-0. Duffy was in the box for Riley and did excellent work; only two hits being marked up against him. The team went to Lindsborg from Salina early Tuesday, where they were supposed to play a game with Bethany College, but on account of rank decisions by the umpire, Riley left the field in the fourth inning. However, the score stood 10 to 0 in her favor.

The swiftest affair given this season by the enlisted men was the hop at the post hospital on Monday evening, which was attended by at least two hundred couples. The music was by the Junction City orchestra. A delicious punch and ice cream and cake were served.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Kan., May 25, 1907.

One of the pleasantest affairs of the kind ever given, although tinged with a shade of sadness, was the hop given Friday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, whose departure the coming week is looked forward to with regret. A large number of the friends from town, as well as the people of the garrison, were present, and no pains were spared to make the event one of note. The hall was decorated with quantities of the tall bluebells, which at this season cover the hills with a perfect blue haze. Great flags hung around the hall and guidons stood on either side of the entrance. The long supper table was especially effective with its decorations of blue. Receiving with the guests of honor were Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood and Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton. Mrs. Frank H. Burton and Mrs. Brint H. Wells had the affair in charge, and they were ably assisted by numbers of the younger officers. The regimental orchestra rendered a fine program of dance music, and a punch bowl placed in one corner made a restful spot for thirsty dancers. Two new belles added to the attractions of the dance—Miss Borden and Miss Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in compliment to Major and Mrs. Gerhardt L. Luhn. The other guests were: Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood and Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes. The Luhn and the Keyes were friends more than a quarter of a century ago, and have never met in all these years till this occasion. Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Brooks entertained a few friends at a dinner Friday evening preceding the hop, the affair being in honor of Major and Mrs. Smith. The other guests included Col. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, Mrs. Hector D. Lane, Miss A. G. Goodwyn, Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Burton. Mrs. H. C. Clement entertained at a dinner Thursday evening last in honor of her daughter, Miss Frances Borden, who has come to spend the summer.

Lieut. Alpha T. Easton will leave within a week to spend a month with his parents in Virginia, before sailing with his regiment for the Philippines. Miss Becky Parker is here with

her mother, having come up from Texas to be present at the marriage of her brother on the 15th.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., May 27, 1907.

Mrs. Winslow, wife of Lieut. R. P. Winslow, stationed at Fort Andrews, is slowly convalescing from a serious operation.

Nearly all of the officers stationed at the harbor posts attended a reception and banquet on Thursday evening at the Algonquin Club in Boston, to meet General Kutski and his staff. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, of Fort Strong, entertained the ladies of the harbor with bridge whist. After the delicious refreshments the pretty old blue plates were awarded to Mrs. Clark and Miss Dyer, both of whom are stationed at Fort Warren.

Capt. Henry C. Merriam returned to Fort Revere on Saturday morning from Washington. A very pleasant reception and entertainment was given on Saturday evening at Fort Warren to the 9th Company, which has just come up from a southern station. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., of which Mr. Adams is the secretary at Fort Warren. A new room was turned over for the uses of the members. Capt. A. G. Clarke gave the address of welcome, and the chairman of the committee of the Army department, Mr. S. B. Carter, of Boston, made the response. A glee club from Boston sang a number of very jolly songs, and Mr. Perry, of their number, was very funny in a character monologue. Mr. W. B. Adams, the guest of Colonel Homer, sang in his usual delightful manner. Mrs. Luke B. Peck sang a solo very beautifully. Mrs. Henry C. Merriam also sang. Mrs. Morgan L. Brett was the accompanist. After the program refreshments were served.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 25, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., visited the post the first of the week from his station at San Antonio on business connected with the Brownsville affair of last year. Miss Partello, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, who has been quite ill, is much improved. Contract Surg. and Mrs. Parker T. Dillon have as their guest Dr. Dillon's brother, from California. Mr. W. W. Mills, brother of Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, who has been the American Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, for a number of years, has been relieved by Mr. Luther Ellsworth.

Lieut. S. W. Noyes, 30th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Noyes, left the first of the week for San Antonio, where Lieutenant Noyes will go before a board for examination for retirement. Lieutenant Noyes was quite ill when he came here about two months ago, having to be taken from the train in El Paso while on his way to El Reno. He is a son of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Noyes, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Fewel, of El Paso, left last week for California to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., who are stationed on Goat Island.

Owing to the scarcity of quarters at the post Lieut. and Mrs. Seeley A. Wallen, 25th Inf., have moved into the rooms in the bachelors' quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Noyes.

FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., May 25, 1907.

The prettiest spot in and around Atlanta is this post; it is indeed refreshing to return from city and see everything delightfully green and fresh looking; the grass also having been lately cut and adds much to the beauty of the post.

A composite company of forty-eight men in full dress, under command of Capt. A. H. Huguet, 17th Inf., with Lieut. W. S. Drysdale, will go to the city to-day to participate in the parade and ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of Gen. John B. Gordon. Brig. Gen. W. S. Ederly, department commander, accompanied by his staff, will command the 1st Division, Major F. B. McCoy, of this post having been invited to accompany him on this occasion.

Last evening Major and Mrs. McCoy entertained in honor of the departing commander, General Ederly. Those present were: Col. R. D. Potts, Chief of Staff, and Mrs. Potts; Col. J. W. Pope, chief quartermaster, and Mrs. Pope, and Lieut. A. F. Commiskey, aide.

Mrs. Huguet is still absent visiting friends and relatives in the Pelican State. Capt. B. C. Morse, recently transferred from the 17th to the 29th Infantry, arrived in the post from Cuba yesterday. Miss McCoy is still away visiting relatives and friends in Augusta, Ga. We are to be honored in the near future by the return from Cuba of Colonel Van Orsdale and his most interesting wife, the former coming here on a two months' leave.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 26, 1907.

Miss Edith Burbank has returned from Fort Reno, where she has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Fleming entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Preston, prior to their departure for the Philippines. A Carabao wallow was given Saturday in honor of the officers of the 26th Infantry. Captain Wallace M. Craigie has left for Washington and from there he goes to the Philippines to join his regiment.

The Friday night hop was a very pleasant affair, and the 26th Infantry were the guests of honor, it being the last affair given before their departure for the Philippines. Mr. Arthur S. Eldredge, who has been the guest of his cousins, Major and Mrs. Wallace, left for his home in Boston. Major H. L. Roberts, 26th Inf., has returned from Pasadena, Cal. Lieutenant Bergen left Sunday for his new station, Fort Monroe. The Scientific Society gave a farewell banquet in honor of Col. George LeRoy Brown, 26th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Graham have arrived from Fort Clark. Capt. Dana W. Kilburn has left for California and the Philippines. Capt. D. W. Budd, retired, and daughter, Miss Elsa Budd, leave this week for New Rochelle, where they will spend the summer.

Col. George LeRoy Brown was presented with a handsome loving cup by the directors of the Carnival Association as a token of esteem to their president. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews left for New York, where they will spend the summer.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 27, 1907.

Troops E and H, 8th Cav., arrived at the post May 19, from the Philippine Islands. Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle in command.

Lieut. B. H. L. Williams, Coast Art., wife and daughter, left Saturday morning for Coronado, Cal., where they will spend a month visiting Mrs. Williams' parents. After Lieutenant Williams' leave is up he will proceed to his new station, Fort Rosecrans. Lieut. Earl McFarland left this morning for his new station, transferred from Fort Rosecrans, Cal. Capt. Lewis S. Ryan, Coast Art., and family left Sunday night for Lincoln, Neb., where they will visit Captain Ryan's father; from there they will proceed to Fort Monroe, where Captain Ryan will take station.

Capt. William W. Reno, Med. Dept., arrived in the post from San Francisco, and after a day's visit to Major and Mrs. Blatchford will proceed to Fort Robinson, to join the 10th Cavalry and go with them to the Philippines.

The Officers' Club was reorganized and opened Thursday night, with the attendance of all the officers.

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The delay incident to receiving the reports of boards of officers appointed to examine second lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry who desire to be transferred to the Artillery with promotion to first lieutenant will make it impossible to announce the forty officers who will thus be placed in the Artillery earlier than July 1. Until this is done the nine enlisted men who have passed their examinations for commissions as second lieutenants will not be appointed and when they are they will be eligible immediately for promotion to be first lieutenants. When that is done there will be an interval when the Artillery arm will have no second lieutenants. The graduation of the next class at West Point will furnish a number of second lieutenants of Artillery and several of these will be promptly advanced to be first lieutenants. No similar incident of quick promotion has been known in the history of the Army.

The Mohonk Conference on Arbitration have wisely concluded not to meddle with the subject of international disarmament, overruling, by the advice of ex-Secretary Long and President Eliot, of Harvard, the plans of such ignorant sentimentalists as the Boston book publisher, Mr. Mead. We regret to see that Rev. Edward Everett Hale

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committed himself to the impracticable scheme of Mr. Mead. Dr. Hale is certainly old enough to know better that to stir up strife among nations on the theory that he is thereby promoting peace. Disarmament is an application to war of the theory of the ostrich who imagines that he makes himself invisible by burying his head in the sand. There can be no objection made to the recommendations actually made to The Hague conference on the platform adopted at Lake Mohonk. They are: 1. A provision for stated meetings of The Hague conference. 2. Such changes in The Hague court as may be necessary to establish a definite judicial tribunal always open for the adjudication of international questions. 3. A general arbitration treaty for the settlement of international disputes. 4. A declaration in favor of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war. 5. A declaration to the effect that there should be no armed intervention for the collection of private claims when the debtor nation is willing to submit such claims to arbitration.

Comdr. Charles Johnston Badger, now assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will succeed Rear Admiral Sands as Superintendent of the Naval Academy when he retires, June 12. Commander Badger will be promoted to captain July 1 and will have that rank when he enters on his new post. He has had a long and honorable service, his most notable details being as executive officer of the Alert on the Greeley relief expedition under Rear Admiral Schley, for which in common with the other officers of that expedition he received the formal thanks of the Maryland legislature; as commandant of cadets at Annapolis, and as commander of the naval district along the harbor lines during the months following the San Francisco earthquake, for which he received the thanks and commendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Commander Badger's last sea command was the Chicago.

There is great interest in the assignment to be given Gen. John M. K. Davis, who was this week promoted to succeed to the vacancy made by the retirement last Saturday of Brig. Gen. Constant Williams. General Davis has been in command of the Artillery district of Boston with station at Fort Banks. It is expected that when the coast line of the country is divided into three grand divisions with two of these on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico and the third on the Pacific, one of the eastern divisions will be placed in command of General Davis.



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THE GRAFTON CASE.

We publish on another page a very complete synopsis of the decision of the Supreme Court of the U.S. in the case of Grafton v. the United States. We have received a full report of the decision which we reserve for another week. Although four distinct errors were assigned by Grafton's counsel, the court considered only the first one, viz., that the Philippine court erred in holding that Grafton had not been twice put in jeopardy.

The officers and soldiers of the Army are to be congratulated upon the decision on this point, for it sets forever at rest the rule of double amenability inherited from the British in 1776 by the adoption of their articles of war, maintained ever since in the opinions of the writers on military law of the J.A. General's Department, and of the Attorney General, and followed by the War Department and the courts-martial convened under its direction as well as by some of the lower civil courts of the United States.

The precise point whether an acquittal or conviction by court-martial was a bar to civil prosecution for the same act had never been adjudged by the Supreme Court until the Grafton case arose. The rule heretofore maintained by the Executive Department has been that if a person in the military service committed an act punishable by the civil law, which also constitutes an offense against the military code, he practically commits two offenses, that is to say, different criminal qualifications of the same act, one to be taken cognizance of by the military tribunals under the Articles of War and the other by the civil tribunal as a crime against the whole community. This rule was illustrated in the case of Captain Howe, tried by the Territorial Courts of Florida in 1840, for killing a private soldier and acquitted, and again tried by a court-martial.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Brown in the Clark case is somewhat in the same line. The case of Lieutenant Maney is another illustration: he was tried for homicide in the United States Circuit Court and acquitted; he was subsequently tried for the same offense by a general court-martial. Previous to his trial by court-martial he applied to a United States court for a writ of prohibition, which was denied. In the Esmond case (5 Makey 73), the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia did not sustain the contention of Esmond that, having been tried for theft by a civil court of that district, he ought not to be tried again for the same offense by a court-martial. In addition to these cases the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly quoted affirmatively the rule applied in the case of Morley vs. Commonwealth (108 Mass. 433 and Carter vs. McClaughry 183 U.S., 365, 369), that in determining whether there has been a double conviction for the same offense, a conviction or acquittal upon one indictment is no bar to a subsequent conviction and sentence upon another, unless the evidence required to support a conviction upon one of them would have been sufficient to warrant a conviction upon the other; the test not being whether the defendant has already been tried for the same act, but whether he has been put in jeopardy for the same offense. Further that a single act may be an offense against two statutes; and if one statute requires proof of an additional fact which the other does not, an acquittal or conviction under either statute does not exempt the defendant from prosecution and punishment under the other.

While the decision of the Supreme Court in the Grafton case overrules the previously existing opinions of the law officers of the government, and even those of some of the lower courts, it would appear that it is only applicable to the courts of the United States and that trial by court-martial is no bar to trial for the same offense by the courts of the states in the jurisdiction of which the of-

tense may have been committed. As to this, however, Mr. McKenney, counsel in this case, says in a letter to us: "I may say that I am strongly inclined to the opinion that logically the effect of this decision may lead eventually to the establishment of the principle that a judgment, either of acquittal or conviction, pronounced by a court-martial having jurisdiction of the person of the offender and of the crime charged, when sufficiently pleaded, will operate as a bar to further prosecution of an indictment or information based upon the same acts, not only when such indictment is brought in a court deriving its jurisdictional power from the United States, but also in cases where the subsequent proceedings are sought to be had in a court of a different sovereignty, for instance, that of a state. If correct, this would of course result in an abandonment of the principles announced in Fox against Ohio; United States against Marigold, and Moore against Illinois. My impression in this regard is based upon the paramount influence and power in states as well as in territories of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof. It seems to me that as Congress in the exercise of its constitutional powers has provided for the trial of members of the military establishment by general court-martial for offenses which, while constituting breaches of military law, are also offenses against the laws of the state in which the particular branch of the military arm was at the moment located, it necessarily follows from the principles announced in Grafton's case that the trial by a court-martial having jurisdiction of the person and of the offense, whether the same results in an acquittal or conviction, must when properly pleaded operate, under the constitutional provisions against double jeopardy, against further trials by state authorities."

Private Grafton was adjudged by the civil court of the Philippines to be a criminal because of an act which the Army united in declaring to have been necessary to the proper performance of his sworn duty, and which had been approved by a jury of military experts. By this reversal of the judgment entered against him, the Government has been saved from the lasting disgrace which would have attached to his final conviction in a proceeding brought in the name of the United States and which the Attorney General, speaking in the name of the United States, sought to have established as a precedent for the future treatment of the men of the Services. Thus was this faithful soldier abandoned to his enemies by the Government whose orders to him concerning the treatment of public enemies had placed him in jeopardy.

We have been told by high authority that the private soldiers of our Army had so little concern with this case that not a single enlistment would be affected by the result. Those who reason thus can have little knowledge of the feeling of our enlisted men which has found expression in more than ten thousand separate contributions for the defense of Grafton, a very considerable proportion of which have come from the men in the ranks. The result shows what can be accomplished by the Army when it is united in a good cause and is offered a means of communication and co-operation, such as was found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, such as it has found before in this paper and will always find in any matter that appeals to the interest and sympathies of the Service as a whole. Not another paper in the United States, not even those that seek for Service support, has shown the slightest concern with this case, or recognized its vital importance to the interests of the military services and to those of the Government. What would have been the result of a different conclusion in this case we cannot say. As it is, the Army is encouraged, and the Navy should be, by the knowledge that it has within itself a means of defense when its natural protectors abandon it.

EFFECT OF THE GRAFTON DECISION.

The announcement of the decision by the United States Supreme Court of the Grafton case in favor of the defendant last Monday was received with expressions of pleasure by officers of the Army on every side in Washington, as well as elsewhere. Those officers who had seen service in the Philippines were especially gratified with the result. General Ainsworth promptly cabled the news to Manila within an hour after the decision was read by Justice Harlan. It was arranged by the officers of the Supreme Court and Secretary Taft that as soon as the mandate for the reversal of the decree of the Supreme Court of the Philippine government should be made out it would be shown to the War Department authorities and on the strength of that action directions would be sent by cable to Manila to give Grafton his liberty. Thus the delay of six weeks in sending the mandate to Manila will be avoided. It is understood that Grafton has of late not been actually in prison, but has been allowed bail. A special order will be made at an early day giving him pay and allowances for the period since his conviction in the civil court, and he will be restored to the enjoyment of his full rights as if there had been no action by the Island court. He will be given an honorable discharge of date with the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Secretary Taft displayed great interest in the decision, but it came while he was making preparations for his Western journey and when also he was suffering acutely from a severe cold. He would not express any opinion as to the effect of the decision, but had no hesitation in regarding it as establishing a wholesome principle. Among the law officers of the War Department some doubt was

expressed as to the application of the law laid down in the decision. There is apprehension that the decision goes too far and that it may upset rules of action that have been long continued and are invested with the sanction of immemorial usage. The Department would have been better satisfied if the Supreme Court had confined itself to a distinction between the practice of the military and civil courts and had not laid down new doctrine as to the derivation of judicial powers from the same sovereignty. We can state on the highest possible authority that from now on a soldier who offends against the law either in the Island possessions, in the territories, or the District of Columbia, may be tried by either the civil or the military courts. Whichever gets hold of the man first can try him. But once tried in one court or the other, he cannot be again tried in the court which failed to get him first. All the civil courts in the Philippines have to do in the case of any crime by a soldier either in the taking of human life or the taking of public funds or any criminal act, will be to take the man and proceed against him criminally. It has been asked on all sides if the Grafton decision would not have some effect on the case of Major Carrington, who has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from a sentence by a Philippine court to sixty years' imprisonment for embezzlement and who after his conviction by the civil tribunal was court-martialed and dismissed from the Army. It is the general opinion of lawyers that there is practically nothing in common between the two cases. The case of Major Oberlin M. Carter is another that is cited. Carter, after having been court-martialed and having served his sentence, was, in common with those associated with him in defrauding the government, proceeded against criminally to recover moneys taken. It is generally held that here there is no likeness between the cases as the suits against Carter would not put him in jeopardy of further imprisonment. There has been much discussion of the possibility of legislation by Congress following this decision. The point is made that when the government of the Islands was transferred from the military authorities to the civil the latter retained the legal forms and blanks. In process papers and criminal proceedings have been taken in the name of the United States when they should have been in the name of the Philippines. It is urged that it is not the United States that prosecutes, but the Island government. The Supreme Court, however, holds that it is in effect under the same sovereignty, the same government, and that there is no error in the form of process in the Philippines. Congress having authorized the Island government and its courts that makes an end of doubt on the subject. The suggestion is made in the decision that Congress can confine jurisdiction of officers and men in the Army in case of crime to one court, either the civil or the military. It is, however, doubtful if the status will be changed by legislation.

YOUNG OFFICER'S OPINION OF SELECTION.

"The Navy" sensibly proposes to confine the President in his selection of Navy officers of the rank of commander for the command of squadrons to those recommended by a board of competent officers as fitted by temperament and training for squadron commands. Even this method of selection is not wholly free from objection, but our contemporary urges that it is better than the plan of committing selection to any single man who, whatever may be his intelligence, acquisitions and his disinterested purpose, can hardly be expected to have the technical knowledge and the intimate acquaintance with the comparative merits of officers to always choose wisely. The results of selection in the Army have not been encouraging, and, so far as our knowledge goes, there is no class of officers who favor it, though individuals may do so. It is a striking comment upon selection for personal reasons that the class most earnestly opposed to it are the young officers whose ambition it might be supposed to stimulate. On the contrary, these officers argue that it sacrifices the prospect and discourages the hopes of the many for the benefit of the few, and that this has a most demoralizing influence on the morale of the Service. When a young officer who is counting files to see what prospect he has of becoming a field officer, or possibly a general officer, before he dies, finds his promotion becoming beautifully less by the intrusion between him and the head of the army of men with offensive longevity, bitterness enters into his soul, his zeal for the military profession receives a chill, and he looks around to see if there are not some better prospects for a career outside of the ranks of the Service.

It is a somewhat singular fact, which those familiar with the subject have noted, and that is this: there are none who have more earnestly objected to the disregard of Civil War claims for promotion than the young men who have served in our more recent wars. "If," they argue, "service in the field is no longer to be considered in the promotion of officers to the rank of general officer, what are we to gain from our service in war when our merits as experienced soldiers are to be considered in the selection of general officers?" The feelings of those more immediately affected by the selection of their juniors it is not necessary to dwell upon. They are known and read of all men. Let whoever doubts the correctness of our statement concerning these matters inquire of anyone conversant with Army sentiment as it finds expression in camp and garrison, if not at Washington.

Senator Pettus, of Alabama, after a call on the President this week, stated that he did so for the purpose of urging the appointment of Lieut. Col. William H. Mil-

ler to succeed Gen. Charles F. Humphrey as Quartermaster General of the Army. It was immediately stated at the War Department that it had been decided that General Humphrey should continue as Quartermaster General until his retirement, a year from next September. It is said that last year both Thomas F. Ryan and E. H. Harriman endeavored to secure the appointment of Major C. A. Devol, of the Quartermaster General's Department, but it was said then that neither the President, Secretary Taft, nor General Bell desired any change to be made until General Humphrey should retire. Colonel Miller was recently promoted to his present grade, and has been ordered to Manila as quartermaster of the Philippines Division.

In June, 1898, Judge Advocate General Lieber decided that as the act "to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war," approved April 22, 1898, declares that "the Army of the United States in time of war shall consist of both the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army, such Volunteer Army is not with respect to the Regular Army 'other forces' within the meaning of the article, and that therefore officers of the Regular Army are competent to sit on courts-martial for the trial of officers and soldiers of such Volunteer Army." This decision is the cause of the difficulty which now arises with the Supreme Court of the United States. Some officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department refused to accept the decision of General Lieber as good law and so escaped the error of including officers holding commissions in the Regular Army in the detail of courts-martial for the trial of officers of Volunteers. Those who followed the contrary course are in danger of having the findings of important courts overturned by the decree of the court of last resort. It is difficult to see by what process of reasoning General Lieber reached the conclusion he did, and the Supreme Court now refuses to consider it as having any weight of authority. In a previous decision, that of September, 1873, the Judge Advocate General decided that the volunteer force during the Civil War, though assimilated to the militia in some respects, was as distinct in law from the militia as was the so-called "regular" contingent of the Army. In a still earlier decision, that of May 1, 1869, it was held that officers of volunteers, or officers holding office in the Army of a limited tenure, who, without change of rank, were incorporated into the military establishment at the end of the Civil War, by Act of July 28, 1866, or other statute, became or remained as permanently and completely officers of the Regular Army as if they had been originally appointed to the same. As all members of the Regular Establishment enter the Service of the United States voluntarily, and are subject to be mustered out at the will of Congress as individuals and organizations, as many of them have been, it is difficult to make an exact distinction in terms of statement between the regulars who volunteer and others who make volunteer engagements directly with the United States. As Judge Holmes, who wrote the decision in the Brown case, was an officer of Volunteers during the Civil War, he ought to be familiar with the facts. Many will recall the article written by the distinguished father of the Judge, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, called "My Hunt for the Captain," of which Judge Holmes, then a captain of Volunteers, was the hero.

From Fort Duchesne, Utah, a correspondent writes: "I get more real Army news in the JOURNAL than any Service paper. Out here at Fort Duchesne we are all praying that the abandonment of the post will be speedily concluded. Great pressure is being brought by the inhabitants of the few adjacent towns to have the order for abandonment either rescinded or the movement of troops postponed. The Uintah reservation has only been settled within the year, and the settlers are anxious to sell their hay. With the opening of traffic for heavy freight, the owners of several saloons have received large consignments of liquor and beer, all of doubtful quality, which they are naturally anxious to sell to the soldiers. Even the gentiles who are supposed to despise a Mormon have petitioned Senator Smoot. There is not a single reason, military necessity or civil emergency to justify the retention of this post. The quarters are old and dilapidated; we are seventy-five miles from a railroad, the water supply is contaminated, the Mormons dislike us, naturally because they were once in conflict with the U.S. troops, and the troops are praying daily for the time to come when they can turn their backs on this inhospitable patch of sage brush in the Utah desert."

A high official in the Navy Department recently stated to an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL representative: "Congressman John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, is doing brilliant work for our Department; in fact, we all feel the Navy has never had a better friend at Washington, nor a more intelligent one." Congressman Weeks is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and was honorably discharged from the Service June 30, 1883. During the war with Spain he served as a lieutenant in the Volunteer Navy from April, 1898, until honorably discharged in October of the same year. He has also been in command of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, and takes a great interest in naval affairs. Mr. Weeks is still a member of the banking house of Hornblower & Weeks, who maintain offices in Boston, New York, Chicago and elsewhere, and is rated one of the rich men of New England. His friends hope to see him appointed Secretary of the Navy in some future vacancy.

GRAFTON FREED BY SUPREME COURT.

On Monday, May 27, 1907, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered judgment in the case of Homer E. Grafton against the United States, reversing the judgment of the Supreme court of the Philippine Islands and remanding the case to that court with directions to the Supreme Court of the Philippines to order the complaint or information filed against Grafton in the Court of First Instance of the Province of Iloilo to be dismissed and Grafton himself to be discharged from custody. The unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States was delivered by Mr. Justice Harlan, the senior associate justice, and is in the lucid and convincing style for which that eminent justice is so noted.

The argument on behalf of the United States was made by Mr. Solicitor General Hoyt. Mr. John H. Atwood, of Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., and Mr. Frederic D. McKenney, of Leavenworth, Kas., appeared in behalf of Private Grafton.

For the benefit of those who may not be informed as to the details of this *cause celebre* it may be said that Homer E. Grafton, a private in Company G of the 12th Infantry, while a sentry on post shot and killed, on July 24, 1904, at Buena Vista Landing, Guimaras, P.I., two Filipino laborers who had approached him under circumstances which led him to believe that his person was endangered and possibly his life threatened. Private Grafton at the time of this occurrence was in his second enlistment; he was a man of excellent character, and his discharge papers bore the commendatory endorsements of his superior officers. Brigadier General Carter, commanding the Department of Visayas in the Philippine Islands, before summoning a court-martial to pass upon the propriety of Grafton's action, offered to submit the case to the Court of First Instance of that Province, which offer was at that time declined. Thereupon, Brigadier General Carter convened a general court-martial by which Grafton was charged and tried for a violation of the 62d Article of War, the specifications under the charge reciting the unlawful and felonious killing of the Filipinos in question. At the trial Grafton stated, in writing, that on the day in question he had been regularly detailed on guard and was a member of the first relief and admitted that while on post in the execution of his duty he shot the Filipinos in question with a United States magazine rifle.

The court-martial found Private Grafton not guilty of both the charge and specifications, and this finding having been subsequently approved by the department commander, he was released from confinement and restored to duty. Subsequently, however, the prosecuting attorney of the Province of Iloilo filed an information or complaint in the name of the United States in the Court of First Instance of that province against Private Grafton charging him with the deliberate and premeditated killing of one of the two Filipinos in question, specifying the dead man by name. This information was filed under a provision of the Philippine code, and on its face charged the soldier with the crime of "assassination," which charge was equivalent to a charge of murder in the first degree as generally known to American law.

At the trial in the Court of First Instance the accused interposed a demurrer and a plea to the jurisdiction of that court to try him for the offense charged, asserting among other grounds in support of said plea, his constitutional privilege of right to trial by a jury, and further, that the judgment of the general court-martial acquitting him of the alleged offense of manslaughter growing out of his action in shooting the natives in question, was a bar to further proceedings against him in another tribunal for the same alleged offense.

The trial court overruled these pleas, holding that as the military court could not legally have taken cognizance of the crime of "assassination" charged in the information, as that crime constituted a capital offense, the plea of second jeopardy was not well founded. After trial in the Court of First Instance before a judge without a jury, Grafton was found guilty of an infraction of Article 404 of the Penal Code of the Philippine Islands defining the offense of "homicide," which offense was of lesser degree than "assassination," was not capital in character and was equivalent to the crime of manslaughter as generally known to American law. He was sentenced by the court to imprisonment for the term of twelve years and one day, to pay the costs of the prosecution "and to suffer all the other accessories of said sentence."

The case was twice tried on appeal before the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. On the first hearing that court was composed of six judges—three of whom were Filipinos and three Americans. The judges divided in opinion on racial lines, the three Filipinos voting to affirm the judgment of the Court of First Instance, while the three American judges voted in favor of a reversal. Subsequently, a second hearing of the appeal was had before a bench composed of the full number of judges, namely, seven as provided by law, the seventh judge being Judge James F. Tracy, an American citizen, newly appointed to that bench. As a result of the second hearing the judgment of the Court of First Instance was affirmed by a majority vote, the three Filipino judges, with whom Judge Tracy concurred, again voting to affirm the judgment of the lower court, while the three American judges again voted in favor of a reversal.

As the accused had asserted in due season that his acquittal by the court-martial was a bar to his being again tried in a civil court for the same offense, and had claimed immunity from a second trial by virtue of the provisions of the 5th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and also of the Act of July 1, 1902, which declared that "No person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment," and the immunity so claimed having been denied him by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, a Federal question was raised which enabled the Supreme Court of the United States to review the entire matter involved in the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Philippines on writ of error.

After fully stating the case somewhat more in detail perhaps than as above set forth, Mr. Justice Harlan, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States, declares that it is "indisputable that if a court-martial has jurisdiction to try an officer or soldier for a crime its judgment will be accorded the same finality and conclusiveness as to the issues involved that attends the judgment of a civil court in a case of which it may legally take cognizance"; and that "courts-martial are lawful tribunals with authority to finally determine any case over which they have jurisdiction, and their proceedings, when confirmed as provided, are not open to review by the civil tribunals, except for the purpose of ascertaining whether the military court had jurisdiction of the person and subject-matter, and whether, though having such jur-

isdiction, it had exceeded its powers in the sentence pronounced"; and that it is "settled that the civil tribunals cannot disregard the judgments of a general court-martial in favor of or against an accused officer or soldier, if such court had jurisdiction to try the offense set forth in the charge and specifications; this, notwithstanding the civil court, if it had first taken hold of the case, could have tried the accused for the same offense or even one of higher grade arising out of the same facts."

The first question then, says the learned Justice before the trial court, was whether the court-martial in the Philippines had jurisdiction to try Grafton for the offenses charged against him, and as to this no extended discussion was deemed necessary, for it was conceded by the government that the court-martial did have jurisdiction to try Private Grafton upon the charges preferred against him; and in any event the 62d Article of War in express words confers upon a general or regimental garrison, or field officers' court-martial, jurisdiction to try any crime, not capital, committed in time of peace by an officer or soldier of the Army.

The next question then was whether Grafton having been acquitted by a court-martial of the crime of manslaughter or homicide as defined by the Penal Code of the Philippines could be thereafter subjected to trial for the same offense in a civil tribunal deriving its authority from the same government, namely, that of the United States, from which the court-martial itself derived its jurisdiction and power in the premises.

Referring to the suggestion made by the Supreme Court of the Philippines that the offense charged against Grafton in the civil court was "assassination," which was a different and superior offense to that for which he was tried by the court-martial, which was merely "homicide," the Supreme Court of the United States holds that "if the accused was not guilty of homicide as found and adjudged by the court-martial, he could not for the same acts and under the same offense be held to be guilty of the superior crime of assassination." The acquittal of the defendant of the charge of manslaughter pronounced him to be guiltless of the facts necessary to constitute murder or "assassination" and thus the plea of double jeopardy was in point.

Responding to a suggestion of the Solicitor General of the United States to the effect that upon the principle of adjudicated cases, Grafton had in fact committed two distinct offenses—one against military law and discipline, and the other against the civil law, for both of which offenses he might be punished on conviction, and that a trial for either offense, whatever its result, whether acquittal or conviction, was no bar to a trial in another court of the same government for the same offense, the learned associate Justice declares that the Supreme Court of the United States was unable to assent to this view, saying:

"The express prohibition of double jeopardy for the same offense means that whenever such prohibition is applicable, either by operation of the Constitution or by action of Congress, no person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense. Consequently, a court proceeding under the authority of the United States cannot withhold from an officer or soldier of the Army the full benefit of that guaranty, after he has been once tried in a military court of competent jurisdiction. Congress, by express constitutional provision, has the power to prescribe rules for the government and regulation of the Army, but those rules must be interpreted in connection with the prohibition against a man's being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense. * * * If, therefore, a person be tried for an offense in a tribunal deriving its jurisdiction and authority from the United States and is acquitted or convicted, he cannot again be tried for the same offense in another tribunal deriving its jurisdiction and authority from the United States. * * * But we rest our decision of this question upon the broad ground that the same acts constituting crime against the United States cannot, after the acquittal or conviction of the accused in a court of competent jurisdiction, be made the basis of a second trial of the accused for that crime in the same or in another court, civil or military, of the same government. Congress has chosen, in its discretion, to confer upon general courts-martial authority to try an officer or soldier for any crime, not capital, committed by him in the territory in which he is serving. When that was done the judgment of such military court was placed upon the same level as other tribunals whenever the inquiry arises whether an accused was, in virtue of that judgment, put in jeopardy of life or limb. Any possible conflict in these matters, between civil and military courts, can be obviated either by withholding from the courts-martial all authority to try officers or soldiers for crimes prescribed by the civil power, leaving the civil tribunals to try such offenses, or by investing courts-martial with exclusive jurisdiction to try such officers and soldiers for all crimes, not capital."

Referring to the cases of *Fox vs. Ohio* (5 Howard, 434-5) and *Moore vs. Illinois* (14 Howard, 20), in which the question mooted was whether the same acts done by the accused could be treated as separate crimes both against the United States and a state, the court said in conclusion:

"It is clear that the cases above cited are not in point here. The Government of the United States and the government of the several States in the exercise of their respective powers move on different lines. The United States has no power, except such as expressly or by necessary implication has been granted to it, while the several states may exert such powers as are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States nor with a republican form of government and which have not been surrendered by them to the General Government. An offense against the United States can only be punished under its authority and in the tribunals created by its laws; whereas, an offense against a state can be punished only by its authority and in its tribunals. The same act, as held in *Moore's case*, may constitute two offenses, one against the United States, and the other against a state. But these things cannot be predicated of the relations between the United States and the Philippines. The government of a state does not derive its powers from the United States, while the Government of the Philippines owes its existence wholly to the United States, and its judicial tribunals exert all their powers by authority of the United States. The jurisdiction and authority of the United States over that territory and its inhabitants, for all legitimate purposes of government, is paramount. So that the cases holding that the same acts committed in a state of the Union may constitute an offense against the United States and also a distinct offense against the state, do not apply here, where the two tribunals which tried the accused exert all their powers under and by authority of the same Government."

"It may be difficult at times to determine whether the offense for which an officer or soldier is being tried is, in every substantial respect, the same offense for which he had been previously tried. We will not therefore attempt to formulate any rule by which every conceivable case must be solved. But passing by all other questions

discussed by counsel or which might arise on the record, and restricting our decision to the above question of double jeopardy, we adjudge that, consistently with the Act of 1902, the plaintiff in error, a soldier in the Army, having been acquitted of the crime of homicide, alleged to have been committed by him in the Philippines, by a military court of competent jurisdiction, proceeding under the authority of the United States, could not be subsequently tried for the same offense in a civil court exercising authority in that Territory. This is sufficient to dispose of the present case.

"The judgment must be reversed, and the case remanded with directions to the Supreme Court of the Philippines to order the complaint or information in the Court of First Instance to be dismissed and the defendant discharged from custody."

"It is so ordered."

GRAFTON FUND.

Sergt. A. D. Donovan, Co. I, 28th Inf., \$9.50. Total to include May 29, \$7,967.07. The total expenditures charged against the fund thus far are: Frederick S. McKenney for legal services, \$2,500; for expenses, \$68. John H. Atwood, for legal services, \$2,500; for expenses, \$200.22. Capt. C. S. Nettles' bill of expenses, \$235. Printing, \$230. Cablegrams, \$22.40. Minor charges, \$6.68. Total, \$5,762.30. Balance on deposit in Colonial Branch of the Trust Company of America, not including interest, \$2,204.77.

A full statement of the fund will be made later on when the accounts are audited. The news of the decision of the Supreme Court was cabled to Manila May 27.

The mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States directing the release of Grafton was to have been obtained on Friday, and the War Department has agreed that upon the submission of the mandate they will promptly cable to the proper authorities in the Philippines to release Grafton from custody.

As a large proportion of the subscriptions to this fund have been in sums of twenty-five and fifty cents, the individual subscribers must exceed ten thousand in number.

THE BROWNSVILLE INQUIRY.

It is impossible to do more than allude to the testimony taken before the committee of the U.S. Senate inquiring into the Brownsville affair. The examination for some time has been directed to the sifting of the testimony of civilians at Brownsville, who declare that they have personal knowledge of the fact that negro soldiers were the culprits. Their testimony has been substantially the same as that presented by the same witnesses to the citizens' committee at Brownsville, which made the first inquiry into this unfortunate affair. The rigid cross-examination by Senator Foraker and others does not appear to have shaken this testimony. Major A. P. Blockson, I.G., U.S.A., who was heard May 27, repeated his former statements and questioned the correctness of the statement made by Lieut. H. G. Leckie, 26th Inf., who said he had sighted along a groove made by a bullet which struck the Yturria house, and the bullet could not have been fired from the barracks. This statement directly contradicted the testimony of Major Blockson.

Other witnesses whose testimony was doubted by Major Blockson are Private Howard, the sentinel on duty at the barracks on the night of the shooting, and Matias Tomayo, a Mexican, who was occupied at the barracks when the shooting began, both of whom declared that no shots were fired into the town from the barracks. Major Blockson, as at the Penrose court-martial, testified that there is a decided difference between the bullet used in a Krag-Jorgensen cartridge and the bullet used in the Springfield cartridge.

During his examination before the Senate Military Committee in the inquiry into the Brownsville affair, Major Blockson was subjected to an extraordinary ordeal in the way of cross-examination. On every phase of the affair he was interrogated at great length not only by Senator Foraker, but by nearly every other Senator. Senator Foraker asked Major Blockson to tell the difference between the Krag and the Springfield bullet. In reply he said that while with Assistant Attorney General Purdy investigating the affair he was shown the difference between the two bullets. Said Major Blockson:

The Springfield bullet was somewhat sharper at the nose than what was said to be the Krag bullet. The Krag bullet also had three cannelures around the base of it, which were used, I think, for the purpose of putting a lubricant in. The bullets otherwise were very much alike. There was some little difference in the base of the bullet.

Q. Is it not true that the Krag bullet was made for a number of years without any cannelure around the base—A. I don't know, sir; but since I have come here I have consulted General Crozier on the subject, and he told me that there was no difference between the bullets as they are at present manufactured.

Q. I will ask you to look at the two bullets in my hand and tell me whether you see any difference at all? One is a Krag and the other is a Springfield. I will ask you to tell which is which, if there is any difference.—A. There is very little, but I should say that is a Springfield.

Q. You should say this is the Springfield!—A. I should say that is the Springfield. I don't know, it looks to me a little bit sharper, although there is not much difference.

Q. Well, is it the Springfield?—A. No, sir; it is not.

Q. That is the Krag, isn't it?—A. That is the Krag, according to that.

Q. And that is the Springfield?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had it just wrong.—A. I had it just wrong. Those really are exactly the same, that is, the noses.

Q. Exactly the same, and are they not made in the same mold precisely, each weighing 220 grains, no more and no less?—A. They both weigh the same, and I think they are both exactly the same now.

Another point on which Major Blockson was positive was that a gun could be cleaned in two or three minutes after being fired ten or a dozen times. He was also sure that the guns could have been cleaned while the men were moving and in the dark. He said he had had no experience in cleaning guns, however. In a similar test of the accuracy of Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., who testified that there was a marked difference between the Krag and the Springfield bullet, the Captain mistook the Krag bullet for the Springfield. He was examined by Senator Foraker concerning the deflections of bullets fired from high-power rifles upon meeting resistance, and he said that ordinary pine wood would not deflect the bullet in the least. Upon hearing the testimony of experts, who made an exhaustive investigation on that question, Captain Ely said that he probably was mistaken. The witness said that the rifles

could be cleaned in a minute or two, in the dark, sufficiently well to pass inspection.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK.

Organizations of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia, parading in Manhattan and Brooklyn as escort to the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial Day, made a fine display. It was perfect marching weather, and along the line of march great crowds of interested spectators gave the paraders a hearty welcome.

In Manhattan the parade was reviewed by Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., from the stand at Eighty-ninth street and Riverside Drive. Among those acting on the staff of General Howard were: Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Anson G. McCook, U.S.V.; Dept. Comdr. John S. Maxwell and staff, Past Dept. Comdr. Allan C. Bakewell, Col. John J. McCook, Col. George S. Grimes, U.S.A.; Col. Edmund Hendricks, Col. J. W. Howard, Hon. P. F. McGowan, president Board of Aldermen; Hon. John F. Ahearn, president of Borough; Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, Mr. George J. Seabury and Mr. Henry Clews.

Under the direction of Grand Marshal Capt. Charles Hamburger and his efficient adjutant general, Comdr. Joseph B. Lord, the details of the parade were splendidly managed, and the procession, which started promptly at 9 o'clock, a.m., passed the reviewing stand in the following order:

Regular troops, Col. Levin C. Allen, 12th U.S. Inf.; staff: Capt. Glenn H. Davis, adjutant; Capt. James P. Harbeson, Q.M.; Capt. William J. Pardee, commissary; Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, commanding battalion; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Adams, battalion adjutant; 2d Lieut. Irving M. Madison, B.Q.M. and C. surgeon. 12th Regiment band, U.S.A.; battalion four companies of 12th U.S. Infantry, and 82d, 114th, 48th and 113th Companies of Coast Artillery.

United States sailors and marines and bluejackets from warships and the navy yard.

National Guard.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding. Headquarters N.G.; Squadron A, Major O. B. Bridgman; 22d Regiment Engineers, Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss; 1st Battery, 1st Lieutenant Ryan.

First Brigade.—Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding. 1st Company, Signal Corps, Capt. Oscar F. Erlandson; 7th Regiment, Col. Daniel Appleton; 69th Regiment, Col. Edward Duffy; 9th Regiment, Col. William F. Morris; 12th Regiment, Col. George R. Dyer; 8th Battalion, Major Austin.

First Battalion, Naval Militia, S.N.G., Comdr. William B. Franklin.

After the National Guard came the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, under command of Grand Marshal Hamburger, organized in four divisions. Following the Grand Army there were Spanish war veterans, garrisons of the Army and Navy Union, and cadet corps. Memorial exercises were held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument.

In Brooklyn the parade, as escort to the G.A.R., was headed by troops from the harbor posts and some marines and bluejackets, and with the National Guard force, under command of Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, made a fine appearance. The 1st Regiment of Connecticut, as the guests of the 13th N.Y., made a splendid showing, and the visitors, like the other troops, received enthusiastic applause.

Among the other organizations in the column were the 2d Signal Company, Captain Baldwin; Squadron C, Major DeBevoise; 47th Regiment, Colonel Eddy; 23d, Colonel Stokes; 13th, Colonel Austen; 14th, Colonel Foote; 3d Battery and 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, Commander Foresheew. Then followed the Grand Army, Spanish War Veterans, cadet corps and other bodies.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Acting Comptroller L. P. Mitchell decides that members of the National Guard attending maneuvers and being detained in hospital by sickness after the time when the various bodies of state troops are mustered out or returned to their homes are not entitled to pay for the excess time over the period fixed in orders for the encampment or maneuvers. No pay can be given either for any time served before the time fixed for setting out for the rendezvous.

For many years the administrative officers of the War and Navy Departments have experienced embarrassment in making contracts for various articles upon which there was a patent because of the possibility of claim by other patentees of an infringement. Two years ago General Crozier had under consideration the adoption of a certain breech mechanism patented under letters patent owned by the United States Ordnance Company, but claimed by a German company to be an infringement. The Department of Justice was appealed to for an opinion in the case. Judge McKeenolds, the acting Attorney General, declined to give an opinion on the ground that the request did not conform to the conditions under the rules of the Department of Justice made for such cases. This week Secretary Taft has applied to the Comptroller of the Treasury to ask if the Department might not in the same manner that a private concern would act, employ expert professional counsel to determine in certain cases whether the government would be safe to bargain for articles on which there might be a disputed patent. Assistant Comptroller Mitchell has decided that under the appropriation for armament of fortifications "for the purchase, manufacture and test of seacoast cannon for coast defense," there is ample authority for the employment of professional counsel or patent experts to investigate matters of fact relative to patent rights. The Comptroller holds that what the War Department needs is more determination of a question of fact rather than a legal opinion.

Comptroller Tracewell has affirmed the rejection of a claim by the state of Virginia for reimbursement of expenses as pay for rejected recruits in the war with Spain. The amount claimed was \$7,345 and the Auditor allowed \$2,047.

In a letter to Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, acting quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury L. P. Mitchell has decided that enlisted men of the Marine Corps are not entitled to allowance for light under the Army Appropriation Act of March 2, 1907. The decision cites General Orders of the Secretary of War, March 22, 1907, in which each officer and non-commissioned officer entitled to public quarters is allowed at the expense of the government between Sept. 1 and April 30, 1,500 feet of gas, or 150 feet of acetylene, or 20,000 watt hours of electricity per month and between May 1 and Aug. 31, 900 feet of gas, or 90 feet of acetylene or 12,000 watt hours of electric current. The Assistant Comptroller then says: "The right thus given to be furnished light

at the expense of the government is clearly an allowance and is distinct from the allowance of commutation of quarters, and of fuel, or the commutation of fuel. It is always held that enlisted men of the Marine Corps are entitled to receive by authority of Section 1612, Rev. Stat., the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of like grades in the Infantry of the Army, and it follows that the enlisted marines detailed for duty at headquarters are entitled to this allowance if enlisted men of the Infantry of the Army similarly detailed would be entitled to it. The Act of March 2, 1907, gives to officers and enlisted men of the Army, at public expense, the light actually necessary for their authorized allowance of quarters, but under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. The Secretary of War has prescribed in G.O. No. 61, the quantity of gas, acetylene, and electricity to be allowed officers and non-commissioned officers as necessary for each room, but has prescribed no quantity of either gas, acetylene, or electricity for the quarters of privates. Privates are therefore not entitled to the allowance under the regulation. But non-commissioned officers of the Army, detailed as the enlisted marines in question are, would be entitled to the allowance of light for one room each, and I am of opinion that those of the said marines detailed at headquarters who are non-commissioned officers are so entitled."

The Comptroller of the Treasury R. J. Tracewell in a letter to Secretary Taft, May 23, holds that troops of the National Guard traveling under the orders of the Secretary of War are entitled to transportation. This applies to rifle teams, detailed members of the National Guard as well as to large bodies of men. The Comptroller says: "The laws of Congress provide for the organization of the militia and make appropriations therefor. This is done in order that the members of the organized militia may be trained as soldiers so as to be more effective when called into the Service of the United States. The travel required or provided under the rules of the War Department is therefore as troops of the United States and the laws relating to the transportation of United States troops should apply. The payment for the transportation of any body of organized militia when traveling under orders of the War Department should therefore be governed by the same restrictions as apply to the transportation of troops of the United States."

SUBMARINE BOAT TRIALS.

An interesting trial of the submarine boat Lake, which tested her ability on the bottom of Narragansett Bay, R.I., was held on May 24, and some of the ideas advanced over twenty-five years ago by Jules Verne in his book, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," were realized. With Comdr. B. T. Walling, U.S.N., observing from the tug Nina, and Lieut. J. W. Timmons, U.S.N., observing in the Lake, the usefulness of that boat for mining, countermining and cutting cables beneath the surface was practically demonstrated.

The diving compartment of the submarine, a roomy chamber in the bow of the boat, in which three men can stand and work, and which is a feature peculiar to the Lake, was brought into use for the tests. Having entered the diving compartment and opened the door directly into the water, Mr. Scofield, of the Lake Company, proceeded to anchor three casks, representing mines, in the bottom of the bay, the Lake having gone down quite a number of feet under the surface. Mr. Scofield then showed Lieutenant Timmons, of the Trial Boat, the ease with which an enemy's mines could be exploded by an electric current led from the Lake through the door of the diving compartment.

During the process of mining and countermining the Lake occasionally touched bottom, and in order to relieve the effect of the impact a set of wheels, or buffers, were lowered. On these wheels the Lake was run for quite a distance along the uneven bottom, which was in sight to those in the diving chamber very clearly. There was, though, very little bumping, as the effect of the unevenness of the bottom was further relieved by a cushioning device on the wheels.

Messrs. Scofield, Evans and Spoem, of the Lake, occupied the diving chamber, out of which the water was kept by the air pressure inside being made equal to the water pressure at the opening of the sea door. They reported that they could see twenty-five or thirty feet beyond the door through the water. Once when one of the counterfeit mines got caught Captain Evans reached out and released it.

The next tests of interest will be the trials of the Octopus, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, to be made off Point Judith this month, and upon which is contingent their acceptance by the Government. It is called a sea trial, and it is required that the little vessels go out in the open water and remain there four days, during which they must be entirely self-supporting. During the first twenty-four hours six hours must be spent entirely submerged and under way, while for the remaining eighteen hours the boats must be run at full speed on the surface, and during part of the time they must charge their batteries. The tests will also include quick diving, firing torpedoes, and maneuvering and turning trials, reversing and submerging when not under way.

No little difficulty has been experienced in the trial of the various patterns of leggings or puttees proposed to be issued to the Cavalry. The canvas puttees have been in use with the 2d Squadron of the 12th Cavalry, stationed at the Jamestown Exposition, and the 2d Squadron, of the 13th, stationed at Fort Myer. The men of the 13th do not like the puttees, claiming that the corset steel in them digs into the shin, and that the bottoms are cut too scant, and so make the feet look too big. Specimen leggings returned to the Quartermaster General show that the men have pushed them down on the shoe and doubled them out of shape in order to make them cover the foot. In one or two instances the canvas straps which are guaranteed to hold five hundred pounds weight have been torn or cut in two, which seems to evidence some prejudice against the legging. In the 12th, many men have sent to New York and bought the same sort of puttees out of their own pockets paying twice as much for them as they cost the Government. Officers and men generally in other regiments seem to like the new legging, and want them issued. General Humphrey has now had eight hundred more leggings made with the corset steel shortened an inch, with leather facings around the bottom so that there can be no wear on the shoe, and with a metal stud to hold the strap securely when drawn taut. These leggings are of 15-ounce olive drab duck, and in every way are handsomer and more comfortable than the old sort. Great complaint was made of the strap under the shoe in the old leggings. This would fill with mud and freeze and make a man's foot very uncomfortable, besides being

very dirty and involving a good deal of work in cleaning up. A quantity of tanned leather puttees and some of black have been made for trial. The latter are intended to go with the blue dress uniform, but it is not likely that they will be adopted. The leather puttees are not as handsome as those of duck, the leather being split and likely, with use, to lose shape and color. The canvas kind cost the Government sixty-seven cents a pair and are retailed at \$1.50. Men who have tried them in service daily say they are far more comfortable than the old ones, and they are easier to put on and off. The trial eight hundred, soon to be ready, will be issued to the two squadrons of the 13th and 12th Cavalry, who tried the others.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The scout cruiser Birmingham was successfully launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., at noon, May 29. Miss Mary Campbell, of Birmingham, Ala., christened the ship with a bottle of champagne, and the vessel took the water without any hitch whatever. Accompanying Miss Campbell from her city was a large and representative party, whose names were given in our issue of May 11. Following the launching an elaborate luncheon was given by the shipbuilding company to its invited guests. At the post-prandial speech-making, Francis T. Bowles, late of the Navy, president of the company, presided. He spoke in eloquent praise of the Navy, but deplored the low ebb of our merchant marine. He then introduced Major James Weatherly of the visiting party, who spoke for Birmingham. Speeches were also made by Joseph W. Babb, of Birmingham, and Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, of Massachusetts.

Two U.S. gunboats, the Leyte and Calamianes, have been stricken from the list of naval vessels and will be sold. These two vessels were captured by Admiral Dewey in May, 1898, at Manila, and have been used as patrol boats on the rivers and coasts of the Philippine archipelago. They are sister ships and are of 173 tons displacement, 100 feet in length and have a speed of eight knots. They have been out of commission more than a year, and are useless for the Service now.

Upon the complaint of Seaman A. B. Fagen, of the U.S.S. Ohio, a man, who gave his name as J. Wilson of Brooklyn, was arrested on May 26 at the boat landing at Ninety-sixth street, Hudson River, charged with stealing a watch belonging to Fagen while visiting the ship. Wilson said he had no intention of stealing anything and merely picked the watch up as a souvenir. He was locked up just the same.

The U.S.S. St. Louis, Comdr. N. R. Usher, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., May 26, for San Francisco, Cal., by way of the Straits of Magellan. She is scheduled to make the trip in about three months, and is due at San Francisco about Sept. 1. The ship's complement was about seventy short when she sailed.

The second torpedo flotilla, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Anderson, and consisting of the Whipple, the Hull, the Hopkins, the Stewart, the Truxtun and the Worden, destroyers, is now in the Hudson River at New York city, except the Worden. They will sail for Hampton Roads about June 6, and will be present there from June 7 to 13, after which they will go to Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs, upon the completion of which the flotilla will join the Atlantic Fleet, which will assemble about Aug. 20. Some weeks will be put in in fleet maneuvers and tactics, and autumn target practice will be held in Cape Cod Bay about the middle of September.

United States sailors in uniform are barred from the dancing pavilion at Euclid Beach Park, Cleveland, Ohio, the city's best summer park. Seaman Thompson, of the battleship Missouri, who is visiting his parents there, tried to dance there on May 25, but was ejected.

The wooden drydock at the Portsmouth, N.H., Yard is to be towed by the purchaser to Lynn Harbor, Mass., to be there broken up. It is 197 by 300 feet and has a displacement of 12,000 tons. A nose is to be built on the narrowest end to give somewhat easier passage through the water, and four powerful tugs will undertake the job.

The rifle team of the Marine Corps after their practice on the range at Williamsburg, Va., are to be sent to Creedmoor for practice. The 1,200-yard range at Williamsburg is so favorable to good shooting that it does not offer a fair test of relative merit, and those practicing on it are in danger of finding that their scores there cannot be equaled elsewhere. The candidates for the naval team are being assembled at Annapolis by Lieut. Harris Loring, captain of the team. After practicing there until the middle of June, they will also go to Creedmoor for further practice as they did last year. The range at Creedmoor is so difficult that a man who shoots well there can succeed anywhere. The winds are variable and tricky. It is expected that some excellent shots will be obtained from the midshipmen's team.

The authority given in the specifications for Navy supplies this year to select from the various bids the articles offered at the lowest price is expected to put an end to the evil of balanced bids.

The new drydock at League Island is practically complete with all its machinery installed and ready for use. The only work that lags at this time is the sea wall in front of the dock, which is likely to be under construction for several months yet. Two weeks ago the dock was pumped out to test the new pumps and the various electrical motors. Next week the Mississippi will be docked in the new structure and the government will begin to get some advantage from this work which has been in progress for seven years and has cost \$1,200,000.

Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, started this week on an inspection tour to include the station at Charleston and the yards at Pensacola, Key West and New Orleans.

Ensigns L. S. Border, of the U.S.S. Prairie; J. O. Gawne, of the U.S.S. Cleveland; R. B. Hilliard, of the U.S.S. Missouri; A. B. Court, of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, and J. C. Sweeney, jr., of the U.S.S. Maine, who recently were commissioned ensigns, after completing a two years' tour of sea service as midshipmen following graduation from the Naval Academy, have been recommended by Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, chief constructor of the Navy, for appointment as assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. They will go to the New York Navy Yard for instruction.

"The coaling of warships at sea is a subject of perennial interest," says the Glasgow Herald, "and from time to time has aroused discussion among naval officers. There is certain to be a reconsideration of the matter, since Germany has just decided to make practical tests. Two of her old battleships, recently removed from the effective list, are to be adapted for the carrying of 5,000

tons of coal. These vessels are the old Preussen, built thirty-four years ago at Stettin, and of 6,770 tons displacement, and fourteen knots speed, and the sister ship *Frederich der Grosse*, built about the same time at Kiel. When equipped as coal-carriers they will accompany the fleet, the first named going with the battleships and cruisers, and the other with the torpedo craft. Various systems of transferring coal from them to the fighting ships will be tested. The idea is to evolve a satisfactory design to enable special coaling steamers to be built under next year's navy program. But it remains to be seen whether financial consideration will justify the reservation during peace times of these ships, because it is necessary that they should have a speed equal to that of the slowest fighting ship in a squadron; and this means a high initial cost, and therefore a considerable amount of capital lying idle. It is true that constant practice ensures reliability of such conveyors as are required for transferring the coal from one ship to another at sea; but there are many who hold that with effective appliances little practice is necessary to ensure expeditious working. That is the view taken at the Admiralty, and therefore reliance will be placed on the merchant fleet to provide colliers at high speed when they are required. At the same time, the Naval Reserve at the dockyards make themselves cognizant with the working of the conveyors. It seems doubtful, however, whether an admiral will coal at sea or prefer to get into some convenient anchorage. The United States authorities seem to favor special colliers; but there again the extent of the merchant marine may affect the problem. The Admiralty, while building special distilling ships and special repair ships, have so far set their face against special colliers for the fleet, and it is possible that even the special distilling and repairing ships will be little used by our fleets. The most important point in ensuring reliability is that ships should be self-contained, so as to act with the fullest independence. This is the reason why the Admiralty are determined that the repairs, as far as possible, must be carried out by the ship's company. This is the most reasonable procedure, as it creates or develops true esprit de corps. The chief engineer should be the principal mechanical authority, carrying full rank and status. His concern may be chiefly with the propelling machinery, and all steam, gas or oil prime movers, but he should be an expert also in electrical and hydraulic work. For the present, however, the torpedo lieutenants are to be responsible for the electrical, and the gunnery engineer for the hydraulic gun-mounting, machinery. That is the order now officially promulgated.

The French warship *Verité* was successfully launched at Bordeaux on May 28, with all her machinery and armor plate complete, says a despatch to the New York Sun. She needs only to have her ordnance placed on board. This is the first time that so important a vessel has been launched so nearly ready for service. Special care has been taken to keep the black and smokeless powder magazines distant from each other. Each magazine can be flooded either at sea or while the vessel is in dock. The magazines are freely ventilated. No electric apparatus capable of giving sparks is admitted to the magazines.

Specifications are being sent out to contractors for the new drydock to be built at Bremerton of concrete trimmed with granite. It is to be 727 feet long on center line at coping level and 608 on the floor with a width of 115 feet. The depth from sill to level of coping will be 45 feet. The quay walls are to be built of concrete, faced with granolithic. The pump house is to be built of brick and metal with concrete-block trimmings and the pump well of concrete. Work must begin immediately after the execution of the contract and continue without interruption and be completed in every respect within forty-two calendar months from the date of the contract. The cost is limited to \$2,250,000.

It will be necessary to obtain a further appropriation from Congress before the cruisers San Francisco and Baltimore can be equipped with appliances for handling mines safely and expeditiously, as was done by the Japanese during their war with Russia. Owing to the increase in the cost of material, the \$500,000 remaining from the appropriation for establishing a naval station on the great lakes will not be sufficient to complete the work unless lower bids can be obtained by re-advertising.

The Navy retiring board, consisting of Rear Admirals R. D. Evans, C. M. Thomas, Asa Walker, R. M. Berry and W. H. Emory, with Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey as recorder, will meet at the Navy Department June 1. Orders have been issued that no information shall be given out in advance as to the number or personality of applicants to the board.

The plans for the five torpedo-boat destroyers authorized by the last Congress have been completed and will be available for the use of intending bidders next week. They will be given out under seal of secrecy. The plans are for boats of twenty-eight knots speed, and 700 tons displacement. Their cost is limited to \$800,000 each. Bids will be asked for alternative motor power, oil or steam, with either reciprocating engine or turbine propulsion. No one firm may have the contract for more than one battleship and one destroyer or two destroyers. Secretary Metcalf has authority to award the contract for building a certain number of the vessels called for in the new program on the Pacific Coast.

Plans are completed for the new naval hospital at Norfolk, and advertisements will be out in a few days. It is proposed to bring the hospital ship *Relief*, now at Mare Island, around to Norfolk and transfer the 189 patients in the hospital to her while the new hospital is being built. No work will be begun in tearing down the old hospital, until provision is made for caring for the patients on the *Relief* or at some other hospital. It is likely the *Solace*, now being used as transport on the Pacific, will be put in commission again as a hospital ship.

The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, announces the following awards for shells: 3,000 5-inch 60-pound shells at \$9.80 each, to the Bethlehem Steel Company; 5,000 3-inch 50-caliber shells to the U.S. Rapid Fire Gun and Powder Company, at \$1.745 each; 2,000 5-inch 50-pound target shells to E. W. Bliss Company, at \$8.75; 8,000 6-inch, 500 8-inch and 500 13-inch target shells to the Fifth Sterling Steel Company, at \$11.75, \$29, and \$97.50, respectively, for each.

The Brazilian squadron, consisting of the battleship *Riachuela* and the armored cruisers *Barroso* and *Tomoya*, arrived at New York city, May 26, from Hampton Roads, and proceeded to an anchorage in the Hudson River, off West Ninety-fifth street.

To furnish a rifle rest for the Japanese soldier during the late war, he was provided with a cotton bag eight inches wide and twenty inches long, which he could carry in his cartridge case on the march and fill with earth or stones when needed.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. Arrived May 28 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At Hampton Roads, Va.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to Station N, N.Y. city.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake, "Shaking down." Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Fifth Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. Capt. Theodore Porter ordered to command June 4. Arrived May 27 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Sixth Division.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, C.O., 13 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived May 28 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Squadron.

Seventh Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Havana, Cuba.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Sailed May 28 from the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, for Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Cruising off the coast of Central America.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Station N, N.Y. city.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. In the North river, N.Y. city.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. In the North river, N.Y. city.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. In the North river, N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. In the North river, N.Y. city.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. In the North river, N.Y. city.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. In the North river, N.Y. city.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Wilkes has been ordered assigned to the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, and her place in the Third Torpedo Flotilla will be taken by the Shubrick.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Baltimore, Md.
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Seecombe, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At San Juan, Porto Rico.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Lambert Point, Va.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEBO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. Arrived May 27 at Kobe, Japan.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived May 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Gibraltar. The following is the itinerary of the Denver and Cleveland while en route to the Pacific Fleet: Arrive Gibraltar June 1; leave June 7; arrive Port Said June 15, leave June 19; arrive Suez June 20, leave June 21; arrive Aden June 27, leave July 1; arrive Colombo July 10, leave July 16; arrive Singapore July 23, leave July 27; arrive Manila Aug. 2.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Sailed May 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Gibraltar.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. At Hong Kong, China.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At Shanghai, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. Arrived May 27 at Chefoo, China.
DNYER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Carpenter. Sailed May 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Gibraltar. The following is the itinerary of the Denver and Cleveland while en route to the Pacific Fleet: Arrive Gibraltar June 1; leave June 7; arrive Port Said June 15, leave June 19; arrive Suez June 20, leave June 21; arrive Aden June 27, leave July 1; arrive Colombo July 10, leave July 16; arrive Singapore July 23, leave July 27; arrive Manila Aug. 2.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Sailed May 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Gibraltar.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Fourth Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow. At San Diego, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At San Diego, Cal.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. Arrived May 28 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived May 28 at Acapulco, San Salvador.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed May 26 from Hampton Roads for Santa Lucia. The following is the itinerary of the St. Louis while en route to the Pacific coast: Arrive Santa Lucia June 1, leave June 5; arrive Bahia June 13, leave June 18; arrive Rio Janeiro June 21, leave July 5; arrive Montevideo July 9, leave July 16; arrive Sandy Point July 22, leave July 22; arrive Valparaiso July 28, leave Aug. 4; arrive Callao Aug. 8, leave Aug. 15; arrive Acapulco Aug. 22, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.

Fifth Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Ordered out of commission.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill ordered to command.

Fifth Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. Sailed May 29 from the naval station, Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived May 26 at Ningpo, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. Arrived May 29 at Fuchan, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Shanghai, China.

Sixth Division.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived May 27 at San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Chefoo, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark. Sailed May 12 from Honolulu for the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, to relieve the Adams as stationship. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. William K. Gise. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George B. Marvel. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, Jeremiah Meri-thew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MIANTONOMO, M. Chief Bttn. Eugene M. Isaacs. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
PEORIA. Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d O.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
VERMONT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Ber-tolette. Capt. William P. Potter ordered to command June 3. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. Arrived May 26 at Port Tampa, Fla. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. Arrived May 29 at Erie, Pa. Address there.

Midshipmen's Practice Squadron.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
NINA (tender). Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In command in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.
At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mac-kenzie, Bagley, Barney, Bidde, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornbrough, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Macdonough and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for men of flotilla.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FISH HAWK. Bttn. William Martin. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Adams will be replaced as station ship by the Annapolis. The Adams will then proceed home under command of Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark to the navy yard, New York, via the Suez Canal.
ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Capt. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELI (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Temple M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is now on a cruise to Manila to transfer men, etc.
WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MORRIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
STILETTO (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. De-frees. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannus, retired. Sailed from New York city April 30 on her annual cruise, first going to Glen Cove, where she will remain until about May 29. After cruising about the Sound she will leave New London on or about June 11 for Plymouth, England. From that port she will sail for the Madeira Islands about July 15, leaving there for the voyage home about Aug. 1.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Albany, at Puget Sound.
Baltimore, at New York.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Boxer, at Newport.
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Cassini, at Boston, Mass.
Constitution, at Boston.
Craven, at Newport.
Culgoa, at New York.
Dahlgren, at Newport.
Columbia, at League Island.
Detroit, at Boston.
Don Juan de Austria, at Ports-mouth, N.H.
Engre, at Norfolk.
Mindoro, at Cavite.
Minneapolis, at League Isl.
Montgomery, at League Isl.
Nashville, at Boston.
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.
New York, at Boston.
Nipsic, at Puget Sound.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Panther, at League Island.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Perry, at Mare Island.
Pike, Mare Island, Cal.
Ranger, at Cavite.

Fortune, at Mare Island.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gloucester, at Pensacola.
Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.
Granpus, Mare Island, Cal.
Hist, Newport, R.I.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Isle de Luzon, at Pensacola.
Justin, at Cavite.
Katahdin, at League Isl.
Lawrence, at League Island.
McKee, at Newport.
Machias, at Pensacola.
Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Mariveles, at Cavite.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Relief, at Mare Island.
Restless, at Norfolk.
Rowan, at Puget Sound.
Samar, at Cavite.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Severn, at Annapolis.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Solace, at Mare Island.
Sylvia, at Newport, R.I.
Talbot, at Annapolis.
Terror, at League Island.
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Vixen, at Pensacola.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.
Wyoming, at Mare Island.
Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Key to abbreviations: 1st O.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d O.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

DEATHS AMONG NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

John Thomas Biers, hospital apprentice, first class, died May 19, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Kearsarge.
Nathanial Day, fireman, first class, died May 14, 1907, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clarence Payne, fireman, first class, died May 16, 1907, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 24.—Capt. T. C. McLean to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 3, 1907.

Comdr. J. J. Knapp, senior member of board, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., May 27, 1907; completion of this duty return to Washington, D.C., and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Stone to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 3, 1907.

Lieut. A. W. Johnson detached duty in command Wilkes; to command Shubrick.

Asst. Surg. F. X. Koltes to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. P.A. Paymr. E. H. Cope to duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., June 1, 1907, as assistant to the general store-keeper of that yard.

Prof. Math. W. W. Hendrickson, retired, detached duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 21, 1907; to home.

Asst. Civil Engr. R. S. Furber detached Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Troy, N.Y., for a course of instruction in civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at that place.

Gun. H. J. Palmer detached duty Georgia, and when dis-charged treatment at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., granted sick leave three months.

MAY 25.—Capt. R. R. Ingersoll to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., special duty.

Capt. J. B. Murdoch additional duty as member of the General Board, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., June 15, 1907; to the Minnesota.

Midshipman V. N. Metcalf to the Milwaukee.

Pay Insp. T. S. Jewett to Washington, D.C., for special duty to study the methods of testing and analysis of food products under the Department of Agriculture.

The following assistant naval constructors are detached from duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and are ordered as follows: H. C. Richardson to home and leave two weeks, thence to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va. I. I. Yates to home and leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. J. H. Walsh to home and leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. E. S. Land to home and leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, New York, N.Y. C. W. Fisher to home and leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. J. Reed, jr., to home and leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, League Island, Pa. E. C. Hamner, jr., to home and leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Bttn. W. J. O'Connell to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Pharmacist R. P. Neville, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 23, 1907, in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.

MAY 27.—Lieut. R. Morris detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to the California when placed in commission.

Lieut. G. T. Pettengill detached duty on the Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to the Albany when placed in commission.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to the California as ordnance officer when placed in commission.

Lieuts. D. C. Bingham, H. A. Baldrige, O. C. Dowling, E. P. Finney, J. O. Fisher, R. Henderson, M. S. Corning, L. Brooks, jr., J. O. Richardson, A. A. Peterson, F. W. Sterling, J. P. Lannon, F. W. Osborn, R. C. Davis and E. J. Marquart commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from May 2, 1907.

Ensign B. Barnett detached duty in charge of Navy Re-cruiting Station, Oklahoma City, Okla., etc., June 1, 1907; to the Rhode Island, June 15, 1907.

Ensign D. W. Bagley to the Rhode Island June 15, 1907.

Surg. C. J. Decker sick leave further extended three months from May 23, 1907.

P.A. Paymr. N. B. Farwell detached duty as pay officer of the Brooklyn, etc., June 30, 1907; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper of that yard.

Asst. Paymr. L. N. Wertenbaker to Norfolk, Va., June 30, 1907, for duty as pay officer of Brooklyn, Texas, Miantonomoh and Canonicus, in reserve at that place.

Chief Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from Aug. 1, 1907.

Capt. B. D. Pender, retired, detached duty on the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to home.

Pharm. R. P. Neville, retired, detached duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home.

Paymr. Clk. M. H. Karker appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Brooklyn, revoked.

MAY 28.—Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton detached duty as president of the Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C., etc., June 7, 1907; to duty in command of the Special Service Squadron, hoisting flag on Tennessee, June 8, 1907.

Capt. A. C. Baker, retired, detached duty navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to home.

Capt. T. Porter detached duty Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., June 1, 1907; to command Washington, June 4, 1907.

Capt. E. D. Taussig detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for general court-martial duty.

Capt. J. D. Adams detached duty in command Washington; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty as captain of the yard.

Comdr. D. W. Coffman detached duty in command Boston when out of commission; to command Albany when placed in commission.

Comdr. B. T. Walling detached duty as equipment officer, navy yard, New York, N.Y., June 1, 1907, and continue duties as General Inspector of Equipment on the Atlantic Coast, headquarters New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench detached duty Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Brand detached duty Boston when out of commission; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. L. S. Cox, jr., detached duty New Jersey; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. J. Hannigan detached duty Boston when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. P. Morton detached duty Boston when out of commission; to Albany when placed in commission.

Lieut. P. N. Olmsted detached duty Boston when out of commission; to Albany when placed in commission.

Lieut. H. Ellis detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to Connecticut, June 12, 1907.

Lieut. C. B. Snyder detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to Vermont.

Lieut. R. I. Curtin detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to Alabama as ordnance officer.

Ensign A. G. Caffee, Midshipmen C. A. Woodruff, F. N. Eklund and J. B. Rhodes detached duty Boston when out of commission; to Albany when placed in commission.

P.A. Surg. R. R. Richardson and Asst. Paymr. O. D. Conger detached duty Boston when placed out of commission; to Albany when placed in commission.

Bttn. T. W. Healey to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Bttn. F. Miller to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty equip-ment department of that yard.

Bttn. J. Leckie, Chief Gun. W. Zeiter, Corp. A. W. Jones and War. Mach. F. Risser detached Boston when out of com-mission; to Albany when placed in commission.

War. Mach. J. H. Morrison detached duty New Jersey; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. R. B. Smith detached duty works of William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Phila-delphia, Pa., etc.; to Des Moines, sailing from New York, N.Y., June 8, 1907.

War. Mach. J. L. McCormack detached duty Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. A. R. Hunter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty with the station ships, naval station, Guan-tanamo, Cuba.

MAY 29.—Comdr. D. W. Coffman orders of May 28, 1907, modified, from command of Boston when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. F. E. Beatty from Bureau of Ordnance to command Albany when placed in commission.

Lieut. E. A. Brooks when discharged treatment, naval hos-pital, New York; to home and three months' sick leave.

Ensign D. Weaver from the Alabama; to the Iowa.

Ensign O. F. Cooper from the Washington; to naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller sick leave extended six weeks, from May 28.

Bttn. W. Fremgen to the Maine.

Bttn. W. F. O'Connell and Bttn. J. Stokes to the Chicago.

Corp. R. Morgan from the Chicago, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty department of construction and repair of that yard.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, Kobe, Japan, May 30.

Ensign E. F. Greene from the Pennsylvania; to home.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Stoores from the Concord; to home.

Asst. Surg. W. D. Owens from the Villalobos; to home.

Asst. Surg. C. T. Grayson from the Maryland; to home.

Ensign W. H. Lassing from the Colorado; to the Supply.

Bttn. H. N. Huxford from naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to the Supply.

Asst. Surg. C. K. Winn to the Villalobos.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Reason to the West Virginia.

Asst. Surg. I. F. Cohn to the Elcano.

Asst. Surg. H. Butts to the Maryland.

Asst. Surg. E. C. J. Eyttinge from the Elcano; to the Con-cord.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Wheeler from the Helena; to the Raleigh.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. B. Smith from the Raleigh; to the Helena.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 24.—Major Charles G. Long granted two days' leave from June 5, 1907.

MAY 27.—Second Lieut. Reginald F. Ludlow to marine bar-acks and School of Application, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Second Lieut. Logan Tucker granted twenty days leave from May 27, 1907.

MAY 29.—First Lieut. Thomas Holcomb from marine bar-acks, Washington, to Norfolk, Va., as officer detailed to com-mand Camp Admiral Harrington, Williamsburg, Va.

First Lieut. Edward A. Greene detached from marine bar-acks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and to navy yard, Nor-folk, Va., for duty in connection with Marine Corps rifle team at Camp Admiral Harrington, Va.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Gossett, U.S. M.C., to take effect on or about May 22. (May 21, A.C.P.)

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., will proceed from Trinidad to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, and assume command of that station. (May 16, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 22.—Capt. J. H. Quinlan granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

MAY 23.—Second Lieut. C. M. Gabbett, granted twelve days' extension of leave.

MAY 24.—Second Asst. Engr. G. W. Cairnes commissioned a second assistant engineer.

Constr. J. Q. Walton directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

MAY 28.—Capt. D. P. Foley directed to proceed to Wash-ington, D.C., on official business.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. P. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

BOUTWELL—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. C. O. Fenger in charge. At New York.

CHASE (practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. O. Fenger. At New York.

ITASCA—At Newport News, Va. Repairing.

MCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—Capt. J. C. Canwell. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. Charles Satterlee. At Newport News, Va.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. B. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. E. P. Berthoff. Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 29, 1907.

Two midshipmen were honored Friday afternoon, May 24, at a meeting of the executive committee of the Academy, which each year awards prizes for general excellence in athletics. The two midshipmen are Herbert Lee Spencer and Jonas H. Ingram. Midshipman Spencer's name will be engraved on the Thompson Trophy, a silver loving cup, presented to the Athletic Association of the Naval Academy by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, president of the Howard National Bank of that city, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. Midshipman Spencer's name will be engraved on the cup this year because he has done most, personally, to promote athletics at the Academy. He has been captain of the football team and president of the Midshipmen's Athletic Association. Midshipman Ingram was awarded a sword, given each year for the highest average in personal excellence in athletics. Ingram has stroked the Navy first crew for two seasons, and was full back on the football team last season. He will be graduated in June. Midshipman Spencer was graduated in February last.

An official order issued by Admiral Sands gives detailed instructions for the summer cruise, June 7 to Aug. 31. The distribution of midshipmen for the summer cruise will be as follows: Olympia—first class, 70; third class, 175. Florida—first class, 44. Arkansas—first class, 44. Nevada—first class, 44. The midshipmen will embark at 9 a.m., June 7. Capt. Thomas B. Howard, head of the department of ordnance and gunnery at the Naval Academy, will command the squadron of warships. Captain Howard will have as his flagship the cruiser Olympia.

The Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy: Appointed by the President—John J. Healy, State's Attorney's office, Chicago; Henry M. Hall, Ellsworth, Me.; Herbert L. Satterlee, New York city; F. W. Henshaw, Supreme Court, San Francisco; David S. Barry, Washington, D.C.; William Owen Jones, Lincoln, Neb.; George M. Sharp, Baltimore. By the Vice-President—Senators J. H. Gallinger, New Hampshire; T. S. Martin, Virginia. By the Speaker of the House—Representatives L. P. Padgett, Tennessee; E. H. Tinsaw, Nebraska; A. F. Dawson, Iowa. The president of the board will be Senator Gallinger.

Among those who took the examination for West Point at Fort Myer, Va., on May 1, were: John Thompson, son of Major W. A. Thompson, U.S.A., a military instructor of St. John's College, and William Strohm, son of Prof. Matthew Strohm, boxing master at the Naval Academy. Both young men are cadets of St. John's College.

Robert A. Burg has been elected captain of the Naval Academy field and track team for next season, succeeding Charles McK. Lynch. Burg holds the Academy record at the 220-yard hurdle and broad jump, and is also fast at the 100 and 220-yard dash.

Miss Marjorie Bartlett, daughter of Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bartlett, has returned to her home here having entirely recovered from an operation for appendicitis at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long, Miss Louisa Long and Mrs. S. H. Wilson, of Kansas City, Mo., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, at 167 King George street. They arrived Tuesday on Mr. Long's private car "Kymokan." Mrs. Ellis gave the first of a series of teas Friday afternoon on board the "Kymokan" to Lieutenant Ellis's classmates and their wives stationed at the Naval Academy. Lieutenant Ellis is a graduate of 1900. Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown, wife of Professor Brown, of the Naval Academy, entertained Friday afternoon a number of ladies from Annapolis and the Naval Academy at a beautifully appointed luncheon in honor of Mrs. Warfield, wife of Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland. Others at the table were Mrs. Oswald Tighman, Mrs. Colvocoresses, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. John Wirt Randall, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Beale, Miss Winn, of Baltimore; Mrs. Walter Worthington, Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Alger.

The Lucky Bag, the annual publication of the midshipmen, has been completed and will be issued in a few days. It is dedicated to Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, head of the department of mathematics. The editor-in-chief is Midshipman Earl W. Pritchard.

Capt. Allen Bacon, of next season's Naval Academy baseball nine, has appointed Richmond K. Turner manager of the nine for next year. He was assistant manager during the season just closed, and succeeds Chauncey E. Pugh as manager.

Mr. James G. Glynn, secretary to the Naval Academy, has been indisposed for some time, and has been granted a month's leave. He left Monday for his home in Winchester, Va.

The Naval Academy rowing squad will be quartered while at Poughkeepsie aboard Col. R. M. Thompson's palatial houseboat "Everglades," according to the present arrangements. Colonel Thompson tendered the use of his boat and the Everglades will be anchored at a convenient point near the Poughkeepsie four-mile course, and will be fitted with temporary landing floats. The crew squad which, with coaches and trainers, will number about twenty men, will leave Annapolis about June 12. About two weeks' training over the Poughkeepsie course will be put in by the midshipmen before the race. It is the Navy rifle team which will participate in the annual shoot, which will be held in Camp Perry, Ohio, in the middle of August this year, has been at Old Fort Madison practicing under the coaching of Lieut. Harris Laning for the last few days. There are about twenty men in the squad at present. The team will consist of twelve men from the different naval ships that have men able to qualify.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 28, 1907.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln entertained at dinner last Thursday evening Colonel Deems, Miss Anderson and Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Jr. Colonel Deems was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, at tea, Sunday evening. Col. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., has made his annual inspection of the posts in the district this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained at dinner last

Tuesday evening Miss McCarty, of Baltimore, Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Jordan, who are here with the torpedo planter Major Samuel Ringgold, where Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Jordan entertained the party at bridge later in the evening. The planter left on Thursday for Monroe and thence to New York. Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., and little daughter, Miss Harriet Harmon, left on Wednesday for Chicago, where Mrs. Deems will join her father, Colonel Brush, who sails for the Philippines on June 5. Captain Deems will join his family after the maneuvers here, when they will go to Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson attended the reception given by the Naval Reserves of Maryland on board the Isla de Cuba last Saturday afternoon. Miss Mary Garnett McCarty, of Baltimore, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Brown this week.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 28, 1907.

Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood was the hostess at a luncheon during the week, complimentary to Madam Underwood, who will leave soon for her home in Oswego, N.Y. Madam Underwood lived at Benicia Barracks many years ago when her husband, an Army officer, was on duty at that station. At the luncheon the table decorations were particularly pretty, quantities of sweet peas being used. Covers were laid for Madam Underwood, Mrs. Merrill Miller, of Berkeley, Mrs. McPherson, of San Francisco, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. Giles B. Harber, Mrs. McCrea, of Vallejo, Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Henry C. Gearing and Mrs. Remus C. Persons.

Dr. and Mrs. McPherson have given up their home in San Francisco and will visit their daughter, Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, at this yard for an extended stay. Miss Marion Hall, of Alameda, is the guest of Mrs. Gatewood.

Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, who are making their home in Berkeley, are rejoicing in the birth of a small granddaughter, born to their daughter, Mrs. Roger Williams, who has been visiting them. Mrs. Wallace Berthoff came to the yard the first of the week for a brief visit. She was accompanied by Miss Roberta Diehl, of San Francisco, and Miss Rose.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander McCrackin entertained delightfully at dinner on Saturday evening last, a number of guests enjoying their hospitality. Cut flowers were used effectively in the decorations, and covers were laid for Madam Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber, Dr. and Mrs. McPherson and Comdr. and Mrs. Underwood. Mrs. John Evelyn Page has been here for the past few weeks, as Surgeon Page, of the Milwaukee, has been under treatment in the hospital, suffering from a severe case of ptomaine poisoning. It is thought he will be granted a month's sick leave. During his cruise on the Milwaukee Mrs. Page spent much of her time with her sister in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Jewell, who visited friends at the Presidio of San Francisco, after their return from Honolulu, have left for the East, where the former has been assigned to duty at New York. Mrs. Nokes, who has been visiting at Fort Monroe since last fall as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Miss Marion Brooks, has been visiting Miss Laura Farnsworth, of San Francisco, for the past couple of weeks and has been much entertained. With her sister, Miss Ruth Brooks, she will leave shortly for Puget Sound Navy Yard, where Paymaster Brooks is now stationed.

The California was brought up from the Union Iron Works last Saturday and turned over to the navy yard authorities for completion. It is understood that there is between \$25,000 and \$30,000 worth of work to be done on her. The South Dakota is expected up here within a week or two and will probably provide more work for the yard force than the California.

The destroyer Fox made a trip up the Sacramento River last week with a view to determining how far the little tributaries leading out of it were navigable. The Farragut is expected to go to Oakland soon, carrying aboard a large quantity of advertising matter to be used for recruiting purposes. It is believed that the example of life aboard the torpedoboot will have a good effect in inducing young men to enter the Service.

The U.S.S. Boston arrived yesterday and is now discharging her ammunition, preparatory to proceeding to Bremerton, where she is to be placed out of commission and her officers and crew transferred to the Albany. A wireless message received here last night from Rear Admiral Swinburne announced that the Boston had broken all records in target practice at Magdalena and was entitled to float the trophy pennant. Much elation is felt aboard the cruiser, particularly in view of the fact that the Boston's guns, far from being up-to-date, are old and obsolete.

The collier Saturn is now at Mare Island taking on stores for the ships of Rear Admiral Swinburne's squadron, which are to assemble at San Diego for Decoration Day. It is at the little cemetery of Fort Rosecrans at Point Loma, overlooking San Diego, that so many of the Bennington's dead lie buried.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 30, 1907.

The cadets played a good game of baseball on Wednesday, May 22, defeating Colgate by the score of 8-1. On Saturday they were not in their usual form, and allowed Fordham to roll up a score of 8 before securing in the last inning the three points which prevented a whitewash. A game of lacrosse preceded the baseball game.

The physical examination of the corps was concluded on Saturday. In the evening the cadet hop was well attended. The Misses Murray, Dameron, Curtis, Page, Braden, Scott, Gandy, Larned, Lindabury, Johnson, Stewart, Meneely, Davis, Losier, Farr, Alexander and Muir were among the large number present.

The annual sale for the benefit of the fresh air fund of the Children's Aid Society was held at Lieut. Col. W. B. Gordon's quarters on Friday afternoon. On the broad veranda stood the "grab basket" in charge of Miss Craney and Miss Catherine Jones. The children gathered early and delved among the mysterious packages hidden therein until the supply was completely exhausted. Within the dining room was artistically decorated with spring flowers. The mantels were banked with lilacs and the fireplace filled with dogwood. A centerpiece of purple fleurs de lys adorned the daintily appointed table, at which Mrs. Pierce poured tea, and Mrs. Lissak coffee, while in a cozy corner lemonade was served by Mrs. Kelly. In the study stood the candy table, at which Misses Scott and Gandy drove a brisk trade in sweets. At the next table Miss Newland disposed of an array of tempting cakes. The flower table, a mass of brilliant colors, was in charge of Mrs. Trott and Miss Jones, while Mrs. Dudley presided at the fancy table. Mrs. Gordon had the general supervision of the sale, assisted by Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Paine, Miss Ritchie, Miss Louise Larned and others. The financial result, a sum in the close proximity of \$200, testified to the interest felt in this noble charity.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, preached at the services in Memorial Hall on Sunday. In the afternoon the John Sedgwick Garrison, Army and Navy Union, visited the cemetery to decorate the graves, as is the custom annually on the Sunday previous to Decoration Day. In the evening the garrison, of which Rev. Edward S. Travers, chaplain of the Military Academy, is chaplain, attended in a body the service at the cadet chapel. It had been announced that Dr. Abbott would preach a patriotic sermon, but he disclaimed this intention, and said that he came to learn patriotism at West Point, not to preach it. In a forcible and stirring address he paid a glowing tribute to the Army, the force behind the law.

The members of the Board of Visitors began to arrive on Sunday, and are all present with the exception of Hon. James Hay, of Virginia, who will not come. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., retired, was elected president at the meeting

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for organization, and Hon. John W. Dwight secretary. The heavy rain on Monday threatened to interfere with the review, but it cleared in time and the usual program was carried out. The Superintendent, with the members of the military and academic staffs, met the members of the board at the hotel and escorted them to the reviewing stand. At the reception later at the quarters of the Superintendent, Mrs. Scott received the guests, assisted by Mesdames Larned, Fieberger, Dudley, Wood, Gordon, Coe, Howze and Summerall. Miss Scott and the young ladies of the post received in the music room, the lawn having proved impracticable owing to the weather. The band rendered an attractive program. The decorations were of white and green, arranged with charming effect. The officers and ladies of the garrison were "all present or accounted for." Among guests from a distance were: Mrs. William Holabird, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mrs. Van Dusen, Capt. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. Barron, Monsignor O'Keefe, Capt. and Mrs. Braden and Miss Braden, and Miss Huse.

The board has been attending the recitations for several days. They were concluded Tuesday, and examinations were begun Wednesday.

It is probable that Cadet James O. Steese, appointed from the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Congress district, will graduate at the head of his class, he having held that position for the last two years.

The torpedoboot destroyer Hopkins anchored in midstream off the south wharf about 1 p.m. on Wednesday, having on board a party of fifteen French naval officers, including Rear Admiral Thierry, guests of Gen. F. D. Grant. The visitors were received by Colonel Scott and his aides at the landing, and escorted to the riding hall to witness a special ride in their honor.

The next event was the baseball game with Trinity, which resulted in a score of 9 to 7 in Trinity's favor. At 4 p.m. under Captain Summerall was given a review and drill of field battery on the cavalry plain, which was a superb exhibition of artillery tactics, as the cavalry drill on the preceding afternoon had been of the Cavalry. Machine guns, mountain guns and pack train on target range was the next feature. The review which closed the military portion of the day's program was a brilliant spectacle, the uniforms of the reviewing officers presenting a variety of color.

The cadets enjoyed a "late" hope in the evening as it was the eve of a holiday. To-day, Decoration Day, the outdoor meet is now occurring on the grass plain. At noon the customary observance will be held: The flag lowered to half-staff, the hymn played, the salute fired, and the flag raised. This afternoon the 7th Regiment will play the cadets at 3 p.m.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 27, 1907.

Mrs. Florence B. Slaughter, mother of Mrs. Geary, wife of Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, died last Thursday afternoon, after a brief illness, having been stricken with paralysis about ten days ago. Mrs. Slaughter's home was in Louisville, Ky., and it is there the interment will take place, Capt. and Mrs. Geary and their three children leaving here Friday to accompany the remains to Louisville. Mrs. Slaughter had made many warm friends in the post since her arrival here some months ago, and the sympathy of the whole garrison is extended to Capt. and Mrs. Geary in their bereavement. An escort of six officers, including Capt. Ola W. Bell, Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, Lieut. William A. Powell, Lieut. Francis J. McConnell and Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton accompanied the remains to the station, the casket being covered with flowers. Captain Geary has secured leave, and with Mrs. Geary will remain in Louisville for some weeks.

Capt. G. Souldard Turner, 7th Inf., left last Thursday for Arcadia, Mo., where he will spend a short leave on a fishing expedition. Miss Baldwin arrived in the post last Tuesday from Mexico City, Mexico, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed. Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., is a visitor in the post, the guest of his brother, Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav. Mrs. Poulin, of St. Louis, mother of Mrs. Ola W. Bell, was Mrs. Bell's guest this week. Mrs. Smith, wife of Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, retired, who has been slightly ill, has now recovered and is out again. Miss Kauffman, of Webster Groves, was a visitor in the post this week, the guest of Mrs. William A. Powell. Mrs. John Turner, mother of Capt. G. Souldard Turner, left the early part of last week for Arcadia, where she will open up her summer house.

Lucile, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, is ill with measles, and Captain Bell's quarters are at present quarantined. A number of the members of the garrison went into St. Louis last week to see Barnum and Bailey's circus, which is having a very popular run. The depot band left last Wednesday for New Madrid, Mo., to attend the convention of Associated Drummers, being held there, and will not return to the post until next week. Miss Harriet Bradley, daughter of Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, is attending school in St. Louis. Preparations are being made for Decoration Day, and stands are being erected at various points on the reservation, under the direction of Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, officer in charge of the post exchange, from which refreshments will be sold.

The Ladies' Bridge Club will meet next Friday afternoon with Mrs. Will L. Pyles, this being the first meeting held in several weeks on account of the illness and death of Mrs. Florence B. Slaughter, who was a member of the club. Capt. William T. Litterbrant, 12th Cav., is in command of the post during the absence of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, who is expected back this week. Capt. and Mrs. Henry G. Lyon were visitors in the post last week from St. Louis.

The game of baseball played last Sunday afternoon between the post team and a team from Battery A, M.N.G., resulted in a victory for the visiting team. On Friday afternoon the 15th Company baseball team defeated the 16th Company team, and



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On Saturday afternoon the last game of the first series was played, the 16th Company defeating the 19th Company. This gives the first series of games to the 15th Company, this team never having been defeated. The second series of games begins next week.

The wedding of Capt. George W. Shields, aide to General Greely, and Miss Street, of St. Louis, will take place next week and will be one of the most beautiful of the June weddings. Capt. G. Souldard Turner, 7th Inf., and Lieut. Francis J. McConnell will be among the attendants.

PORT LOGAN.

Port Logan, Colo., May 25, 1907.

The 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry, returned from the target range this afternoon. From the time of their departure in snow and slush until the time of their return in rain and mud, the weather could not well have been more disagreeable or more unfavorable for satisfactory work on the range, and the men are glad to be back to the shelter and comforts of the barracks. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, creditable records were made, and the work generally reflects credit upon the battalion. The officers who have to-day returned from the range are Capt. T. Moore, C. Hampton; Lieutenants Freeman, Brewer, Tiffany, Doster, Ware, Preston, Davis and Dr. Hull. The 2d Battalion, in command of Captain Hackney, will leave for the target range on Monday.

The 21st Infantry band has been chartered for the purpose of accompanying a large number of Denver business men on a trade excursion through Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and other States. The great excursion left Denver May 19. It is conducted under the auspices of the Colorado Manufacturers' Association, and its purpose is to secure the trade of the surrounding territory to the Denver manufacturers and jobbers. Referring to the services of the military band, the Denver Republican says: "This is the first time such a musical organization has ever headed such an expedition. Hitherto the Government has always refused to allow the bands wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam to take part in any excursions arranged by civilians, but on this occasion influence was brought to bear that turned the tide in favor of the business men of the State of Colorado and enabled them to take along a band that was unique as well as first class." The members of the band are expected back at Fort Logan tomorrow morning.

A general court-martial, convened for the purpose of trying Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., has been in session at Fort Logan this past week, adjourning on Friday afternoon. The members of the court-martial are as follows: Col. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., president; Lieut. Col. G. K. Hunter, 15th Cav.; Major George Palmer, 21st Inf.; Major E. P. Pendleton, 2nd Inf.; Major F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; Major G. W. Ruthers, Sub. Dept.; Major C. G. Stevens, 5th Cav., and Capt. A. L. Parmer, S. M. Hackney, R. W. Rose, W. Chase, L. Wald, 21st Inf. Capt. H. C. Clement, jr., served as judge advocate. Commenting on the members of the court the press made the following statement regarding Colonel Williams: "Few officers in the Army have a more brilliant record, and his long service with the 21st Infantry, since June 17, 1874, in almost every position in the regiment, qualifies him as an ideal commanding officer."

Col. and Mrs. Williams entertained the visiting officers at luncheon on Friday afternoon. Major and Mrs. George Palmer gave a reception for the visiting officer on Friday evening. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, commanding the Department of the Colorado, retires to-day, and the officers of the 21st Infantry went to Denver this morning to say good-bye to their retiring chief. Col. C. A. Williams, in a few well chosen words and on behalf of the officers of his regiment, expressed the hope and wish that health, happiness and prosperity might continue to be the portion of the retiring General. General Williams replied in a happy manner, and expressed his appreciation of this visit of the officers of the 21st.

Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, Med. Dept., who returned from Washington last week, has been granted a month's leave, and leaves for Spokane, Wash., this afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Stacey entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening. Their guests were Capt. S. Hackney, Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts and Dr. Scott. Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde gave a dinner on Thursday evening of last week for Col. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Rose and Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin. On Saturday evening Mrs. George Freeman entertained Mrs. Hampton, Lieutenants Woolnough and Schultz, at dinner, and on Sunday evening gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Parmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts. The Ladies Card Club met at the home of Mrs. Ball on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Hall, wife of Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf., who has recently returned from the Philippine Islands, is expected to arrive at Fort Logan tomorrow, and will be the guest of Mrs. Williams.

A very delightful evening was spent at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts last Thursday, when they entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and the visiting officers. The early part of the evening was spent in a geographical guessing contest. Each guest was presented with a sheet of paper on which was neatly printed a short story with several

words omitted. These omissions were to be filled in by names of States, rivers, mountains, lakes, etc., to be guessed from descriptions and the context. The ladies' prize, a beautiful cut glass vase, was won by Mrs. J. Ossewaarde, while Captain Wahl was awarded the gentlemen's prize. The consolation prize was an elementary geography, and was presented to Lieutenant Lanza. Following this contest cards were played, after which a sumptuous supper was served. Their guests were: Col. and Mrs. Williams, Majors Pendleton and Stevens, Captains Clement and Hackney, Capt. and Mrs. Wahl, Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde, Capt. and Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Lieutenants Lambert, Scott, Schultz, Mullen, Lents, Woolnough and Lanza, and Miss Johnson, of Littleton. Lieutenants Woolnough and Schultz entertained at dinner on Tuesday and Friday of last week. Their guests on Tuesday were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts; on Friday their guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer and Miss Davis, of Denver.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1907.

The ladies of the Presidio will give a reception and tea for the benefit of the Army Y.M.C.A. of the Presidio at the hop room on Saturday, May 25. Preceding the reception there will be athletic exercises and a basketball game between the Presidio Y.M.C.A. and the Berkeley Y.M.C.A. on the athletic field. A very large number of invitations have been sent out.

Last week Major Lester W. Cornish, retired, visited old friends at the Presidio. Capt. Johnson Hagood, A.C., assistant to the Chief of Artillery, on duty in connection with the installation of the fire control system, spent the week at the Presidio. He was the guest of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, A.C. Capt. Henry J. Hirsch, Q.M.D., reported yesterday, and has moved into quarters No. 93. The family of Capt. Daniel W. Hand, F.A., has gone to Monterey to remain there until after the target practice of the Field Artillery. Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, A.C., left to-day with his family for the country. The Captain will return in a few days, but the family will remain in the country, the Captain joining them later, when he goes on leave. Capt. Edward M. Shinkle, Ord. Dept., dropped in on old friends at the Presidio last week. The Captain is on duty at Benicia Barracks. Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, I.G., left on Tuesday to inspect Fort Stevens, Oregon, and the posts of Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, A.C., who recently underwent an operation, has been discharged from the General Hospital, and has gone on a leave. Dr. E. K. Johnstone accompanied the 14th Cavalry to the Yosemite, and Dr. Fred T. Koyle is on temporary duty in the post, occupying Dr. Johnstone's quarters. Mr. Alexander Schenck, brother-in-law of Capt. William C. Davis, A.C., was host on Saturday evening at a very enjoyable card party at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Davis.

Troops F and G, 8th Cav., are temporarily quartered in the West Cantonment. They came on the last transport, and are awaiting orders to proceed to Yellowstone Park.

On Wednesday night of last week the Army Y.M.C.A. basketball team went to Berkeley and defeated the Y.M.C.A. team there. The score was 28 to 18. On Wednesday evening of this week the Army Y.M.C.A. indoor baseball nine also journeyed to Berkeley and defeated their Y.M.C.A. nine, score 5 to 4.

Presidio and Berkeley had each won a game, and the deciding game was won this afternoon on the athletic field at the Presidio by the Army. Tuesday night the Artillery Social Club gave a dinner at the gymnasium for the enlisted men. The 3d Band, A.C., returned this morning after a twelve days' tour of the State with the Santa Cruz Promotion Committee.

The Protestant chapel was very beautifully decorated by the ladies for last Sabbath's services, wild flowers only being used. The great bunches of yellow lupine and of California poppies were very effective. Rev. George A. Burlingame, pastor of the First Baptist church of the city, preached at the Protestant chapel on Tuesday evening to a large congregation. The Rev. C. E. Dunham, pastor of Covenant Baptist church, preached at the chapel last week. On both occasions the young people of their respective churches assisted in the services.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 22, 1907.

The Misses Taylor and Lieutenant Peterson made a flying trip to Victoria on Wednesday. The Benedict Club, of Port Townsend, gave a most enjoyable dance on Wednesday evening. Dancing on an elegant floor and to good music caused much pleasure to a large crowd of town people and to several officers and ladies who attended. A course supper was served at midnight. Lieutenant Millar, of Fort Flagler, is away on a seven days' leave. Miss Taylor has returned from a delightful two weeks spent with Comdr. and Mrs. Sherman at the Bremerton Navy Yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Moore spent the last of the week in Tacoma.

The U.S.S. Cartwright made a trip to Seattle for coal on Friday. The boat left early in the morning and remained in Seattle until midnight, giving those who cared to an opportunity to see Lillian Russell in "The Butterfly." Those who made the trip were: Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Waterhouse, Captains Buckley, Butler, Sevier and Dr. Hall.

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Harry Newton and the Misses Taylor spent Saturday in Victoria, B.C. The department commander, Colonel Woodbury, made an inspection of all the posts in the department this week, arriving here on Monday and left the same afternoon for Casey and Flagler.

The most intense interest was aroused by the arrival of the Journal containing the assignments to the Field and Coast Artillery, and for days it was not an unusual sight to see a small group of officers studying the register to see where they were going to land in the shake-up. Without any exceptions every officer in the district was well pleased with the assignment he received. Colonel Taylor, the district commander, expects to leave on the 1st for his new station, Fort D. A. Russell.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Reeder was hostess at an enjoyable dinner, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. Ohnstad and Mrs. Moore. Lieut. and Mrs. Lull entertained Capt. and Mrs. Masteller and Captain Buckley Sunday evening at dinner.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., April 12, 1907.

This is the first Army post the writer has ever lived in, but if all Army people are as lovely in trying to promote the happiness of everyone as are the ladies and officers of the 3d Cavalry, then I want to be an Army woman all my life.

The officers and men have been working like Trojans for the past two months at target practice and hard practice marches. The 3d Squadron is out in the field now for three weeks.

On Palm Sunday Mrs. Leshner, wife of Lieut. Robert W. Leshner, sang "Palms" accompanied by the 3d Cavalry orchestra. On Easter Sunday "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," was sung by Mrs. Leshner, accompanied by Mrs. Guiney, wife of Captain Guiney.

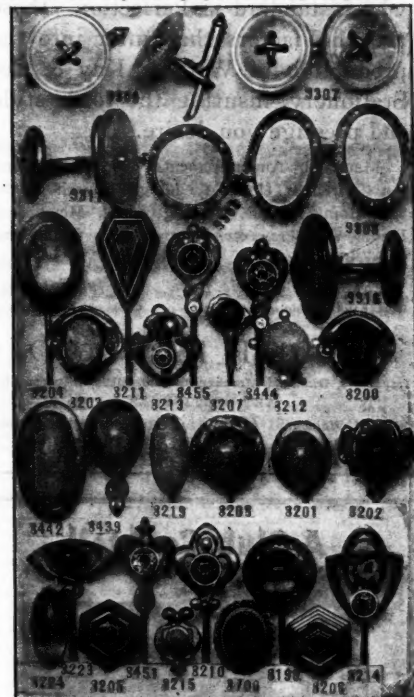
April 6 a brilliant reception and dance was given in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. T. Duggan before their departure from the post, and the General's retirement on April 11. They will go to China and Japan before returning to the States. Not only will the General be missed, as Major Trippe said in a very complimentary speech, but he takes away with him one of the loveliest women in the Army. General Duggan in his farewell speech spoke beautifully of the officers of the regiment. He said that his duties as the commanding general had been made pleasures, by the way the officers attended to their duties. Colonel Dorst is at present away from the post, but he cannot help but feel proud of the compliment paid him as the commanding officer, and his regiment.

Champagne punch and refreshments were served all the evening, and toasts were drunk. The ball room was beautifully decorated in greens and the Cavalry colors. Among those present

were Gen. and Mrs. Duggan, Major and Mrs. Trippe, Major Ebert, Chaplain Mills and wife, and mother, Captain Tate, Capt. and Mrs. Guiney, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Hedekin, Mrs. Rice, wife of Captain Rice, Captain Harper, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Leshner, Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock, Lieut. and Mrs. Talley, Lieutenants Van Voorhis, Townsend, Grant, Mrs. Cowin, wife of Lieutenant Cowin, Mrs. Sterling, wife of Lieutenant Sterling, and Madame Sterling, Lieutenant Sterling's mother, and Dr. and Mrs. Schwartzkopf. The Artillery was represented by Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Lieut. and Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Dale, wife of Capt. F. A. Dale, Lieutenant Bryden and Miss Smith, sister of Mrs. Gardner. Lieut. C. C. Culver has been detailed to the quartermaster's department in Manila. Lieutenants Cowin, Wagner, Sterling, Nelson and John are in camp with the 3d Squadron under

MEN'S SOLID 14K GOLD JEWELRY

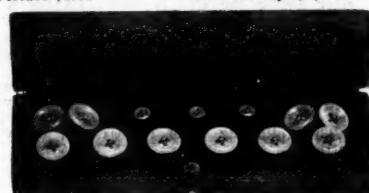
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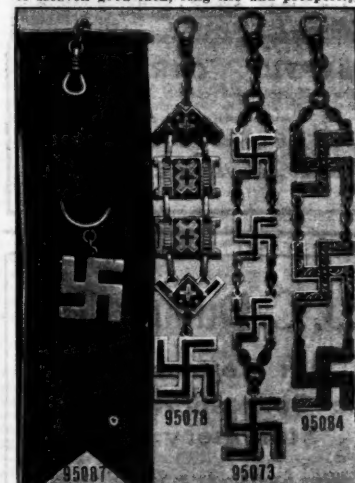


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command of Major Brown. Captains Rice and Conrad are in Manila.

Mrs. Banta, wife of Lieut. W. P. Banta, was unable to attend the reception on account of little John Craig, who is doing his best to cut his teeth before leaving on the long journey in June across the Pacific. Captain Heard, Mrs. Wagner, wife of Lieutenant Wagner, mother, daughter and nurse, are spending this month at Baguio. Lieutenants Wayland and Mitchell are also there. Mrs. Rice, wife of Capt. Sedgwick Rice, and daughter, left April 8 for Baguio. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Hedekin left April 9 for China and Japan. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad sail for China and Japan April 11. Mrs. Freeman, wife of Dr. Freeman, will be greatly missed from the dances and the Tuesday morning card games, for about three months.

Gen. and Mrs. Duggan, on April 8, left Stotsenburg. All the doughertys and ambulances were called into service and the ladies and officers of the post drove to the train to see them off. As he left his quarters the gun fired several salutes, and as they approached the station the band played, and played until the train pulled out.

Major R. G. Ebert is the only surgeon in the post at present; he said recently that the weather this year is much better than it was this time last year and there is less sickness.

ARMY WOMAN.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 28, 1907.

Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., and Lieut. Charles T. Smart, A.C., are in the post taking the usual ten days' instruction preliminary to assuming his duties of a recruiting detail.

A tournament of four teams, bowling for duck pins, has been in progress here the past week. It has proved a great diversion, the ladies particularly showing much interest in their husbands' success. The captains were Captain Ruffner, Lieutenants Clendenin, Reed and Disque; the losers to give a Dutch supper. The promoter of it, Captain Ruffner, with his team will have to bear the consequences of the poorest score and stand treat for the others.

Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlin entertained very informally at dinner last week. Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Capt. and Mrs. Carson, and Lieut. and Mrs. Disque were their guests. Mrs. Gopen entertained very delightfully at a five hundred party on Friday afternoon for her sister, Mrs. Nottingham. Miss Blackford was the fortunate winner of the first prize, a cut glass vase. Mrs. Bennett cut with Mrs. Glenn for the grand slam prize, a cut glass olive dish. Mrs. Glenn winning. Mrs. Raymond won in a cut with Mrs. Ruffner for the booby prize, an attractive laundry list.

That the boys in the vicinity of the barracks are most annoying has been realized before, but their performances came to what might have been a most tragic climax early Friday morning when they began firing at birds. One bullet crashed through a window in Major Raymond's quarters, which Mrs. Raymond had closed but a few minutes previous. The police have the matter in charge. Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, retired, has been in the city attending the Presbyterian Assembly. Col. and Mrs. Glenn's little daughter, Elizabeth, celebrated her tenth birthday Thursday afternoon with a party of girl friends from the post and the town.

A terrific wind storm struck the garrison on Saturday night, the commanding officer's quarters seeming to be directly in its path, as the beautiful trees on three sides of it were more or less demolished. As the trees are the greatest beauty in this very attractive post any injury to them is regarded with concern.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 28, 1907.

Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering returned from Washington on Saturday. Mrs. Augur and Miss Augur visited Colonel Augur's mother at Grand Rapids, Mich., during the week. Mrs. Haseltine has gone to Baltimore for an extended visit. Mrs. Nesbitt entertained with a card party during the week.

Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering and staff and the 3d Battalion, 4th Inf., under command of Major Tillson, will go to Indianapolis on the 30th to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of General Lawton. Colonel Lovering will have command of the combined U.S. forces to be present. The 4th Infantry band and a saluting party, under command of Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 4th Inf., will attend a flag raising ceremony at the tomb of ex-President Harrison at North Bend, Ind., on the 30th. The ceremonies will be held under the auspices of the Stamina League of Cincinnati.

BORN.

BAIN.—Born at Fort Mason, Cal., April 29, 1907, to Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, Corps of Engrs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bain, a son, James Gallagher Bain.

CLOUD.—Born, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 22, 1907, to the wife of Capt. M. M. Cloud, U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Mary.

FURER.—Born, a daughter to Mrs. Furer, wife of Asst. Naval Constr. J. A. Furer, U.S.N., on May 27, 1907.

MORRIS.—Born, on Monday, May 27, 1907, at Washington, D.C., to Florence Sims Morris, wife of Dr. S. J. Morris, U.S. Army, a son, Wilson Sims Morris.

SPALDING.—Born, May 28, 1907, at Monroe, Mich., to the wife of Lieut. George R. Spalding, C.E., a daughter, Alice Margaret.

WILLIAMS.—Born to Edith Woodruff Williams, wife of Roger Williams, and daughter of Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, a daughter, May 20, 1907, at Berkeley, Cal.

MARRIED.

COMBS-JOYCE.—At New York city, May 24, 1907, Lieut. Rockwell Combs, U.S.N., and Miss Isabelle St. George Joyce. FIELD.—At Dallas, Texas, May 11, 1907, Surg. James G. Field, U.S.N., and Miss Laura Field.

METTLER-OSBORNE.—On May 22, 1907, at Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., Miss Grace Osborne, daughter of William Rose Osborne, to Lieut. Charles Gearhart Mettler, 4th Art., U.S.A.

PORTERFIELD-JESSIPPS.—At Boise, Idaho, May 19, 1907, Capt. Joseph W. Porterfield, late captain, 30th U.S. Volunteers, Philippine Service, and Miss Myrtle Pike Jessipps.

SANFORD-GILLESPIE.—At Morristown, N.J., May 25, 1907, George Alden Sanford, secretary of the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A., and Miss Helen Gillespie.

DIED.

BAKER.—Died at Clarksburg, West Va., May 17, 1907, Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Baker, adjutant general, N.G. West Va. CONGER.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., May 18, 1907, Edwin H. Conger, former minister to China, father of Mrs. Edwards, wife of Lieut. Col. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired.

COOK.—Died at Norfolk, Va., May 28, 1907, Arthur Merriam Cook, aged two years, son of Lieut. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N. CURTIS.—Died at Madison, Wis., May 26, 1907, Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., retired.

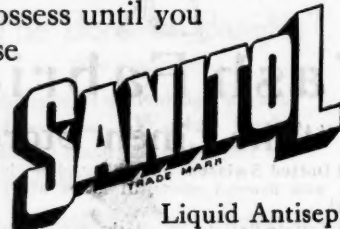
HORTON.—Died at Atlanta, Ga., May 18, 1907, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Mathewson, 444 Peach-tree street, Mrs. Georgia Hart Horton, mother of the wife of Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surg., U.S.A. Internment at Augusta, Ga.

JARVIS.—Died, at her residence in New York city, May 25, 1907, Jennie B. Jarvis, aged eighty-six years; widow of the late Surg. N. S. Jarvis, U.S.A.; mother of Capt. T. S. Mumford, U.S.A., and of Capt. N. S. Jarvis, U.S.A.

MACDONALD.—Died on Sunday, May 5, 1907, in Chicago, Ill., Mary Macdonald, wife of Godfrey Macdonald, and mother of Capt. Godfrey Harrison Macdonald, 1st U.S. Cav.

MESSERSMITH.—Died at Pittsburg, Pa., May —, 1907, Mrs. Ellen Key Messersmith, mother of Mrs. Anna Key Palmer,

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possess until you
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wife of Comdr. J. E. Palmer, U.S.N., and widow of Med. Dir. John S. Messersmith, U.S.N., who died in 1891.

ROBERTS.—At his residence, 260 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on May 29, 1907, Richard Stockton Roberts, aged eighty-nine years, son of Major Gen. Martin Roberts, brother of Gen. B. S. Roberts, U.S.A., class of 1835, U.S.M.A., and father of the wives of Brig. Gen. B. K. Roberts, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, Coast Art.

SLAUGHTER.—Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 23, 1907, Mrs. Florence B. Slaughter, mother of Mrs. Geary, wife of Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

STICKNEY.—Died at Dewey Lake, Mich., May 25, 1907, Joseph L. Stickney, a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1867, and a former master in the Navy, who resigned in 1871.

TURRILL.—Died at New York city, May 24, 1907, Gen. Henry S. Turrill, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired.

WARREN.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 28, 1907, Brevet Col. Edgar W. Warren, U.S.V., brother of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Lieut. W. S. Conrow, of Co. H, 22d N.Y., has been unanimously elected captain vice Dyett, promoted major. He has an excellent reputation as an officer, is a crack rifle shot, and has seen some valuable experience in the Philippines as a first lieutenant in the 43d U.S. Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Harry Burchell, the prospective second lieutenant in Company K, entertained the non-coms. of the company at the Hippodrome, and also took them to the N.Y.A.C., a few nights since, and his courtesy was highly appreciated.

The Naval Militia are to be allowed the use, without cost, of articles of naval equipment not required by any of the bureaus of the Navy Department, articles of supplies to be charged against the allotment of their several States.

The polo committee of Squadron A, of New York, have arranged a polo match to be held under the direction of the committee, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 1, at 2 p.m., on the polo field at Van Cortlandt Park.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of April, 1907, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 94.35; Signal Corps, 91.40; Cavalry, 96.49; Battery A, 86.72; Machine Gun Battery, 96.89; Coast Artillery, 79.98; 1st Infantry, 92.79; 2d Infantry, 94.93; 3d Infantry, 86.56; Separate Company, 89.37; Naval Battalion, 82.04.

The 1st Separate Company, N.Y., of Rochester, was presented on May 27 with the Wilson Trophy, a solid bronze figure of Mercury. This trophy is presented each year to the winner of the Indoor Rifle Competition. Colonel Wilson, recently commissioned, in command of the new 3d Regiment, made the presentation, after which there were drills by company and platoon, parade and guard mounting. A large audience was present. Dancing began at nine o'clock and continued until twelve.

Major Arthur P. Cummings, inspector of rifle practice of the New Hampshire National Guard, in his annual report for 1906, among other things announces that 1,072 officers and men qualified with the rifle and carbine, and 185 qualified with the revolver. General improvement has been made in the rifle qualifications, the figure of merit of the entire brigade being 39.45, an increase of 10.73 over the preceding year. In both the 1st and 2d Infantry the figure of merit shows an advance over 1905. He calls attention of the company officers to the value and importance of gallery practice during the winter months and where such is impossible sighting and aiming drills, as the knowledge thus obtained in the armory will materially increase the quality of the work on the range. He recommends that in the State matches the coming season, the

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Regimental Competition be held on the 1,000-yard slow fire and 200-yard rapid fire ranges with one skirmish run. "With the advantages of practice on the new long distance ranges, which have been constructed in the past year," says Major Cummings, "and the experience the men have received at the Interstate Matches in the last two years, I shall look for a decided improvement in the State team work the coming season."

Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., caused somewhat of a surprise at Greentree rifle range this week by qualifying as a distinguished expert on his first string of shots. In the rapid fire stage the Colonel scored 38 points, and in the skirmish run he scored 57. As the Colonel is by no means lacking in avoirdupois, the manner in which he made the run and the hits on the target excited the most favorable comment, and has given hope to other heavy weight officers. Colonel Bates, however, expended only thirty cartridges in making his score, and as some officers fire several hundred cartridges during the season before they qualify as distinguished expert, they have a hard record to beat. Capt. W. S. Beekman, of Co. B, has received a well deserved promotion by being elected major. He is a thoroughly competent and faithful officer, who has served continuously in the regiment since Feb. 24, 1887, on which date he joined Co. B as a private. He rose in successive grades to his present rank, and in 1898 served as a lieutenant with the volunteer regiment in Cuba. Co. B, under his command, has been noted for being among the best companies in the Guard.

No time has been lost in the 2d Battery, N.Y., in filling the vacant lieutenancies. 2d Lieut. Joseph I. Berry has been elected, first lieutenant, Sergt. John J. Stephens has been elected senior second lieutenant, and Gordon Sergt. James B. Richards has been chosen junior second lieutenant. All three officers have excellent records of duty.

The annual dinner of the board of officers of the 9th N.Y., held at Hotel Astor, New York city, on the night of May 23, proved a very enjoyable event. Col. William F. Morris presided, and the special guests were: Gen. C. F. Roe and George M. Smith; Col. J. Wray Cleveland, Commander Baker, of the 9th Regiment, Veterans, and Champe S. Andrews. After the dinner Generals Roe and Smith and Colonel Cleveland made some interesting remarks in which the work of the 9th Regiment and its great improvement was praised. Mr. Andrews spoke on patriotism, and particularly the patriotism shown by the Japanese. Colonel Morris, Lieut. Colonel Japha and Majors Walton and Byrne also made remarks.

14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the muster of the 14th N.Y. into the United States service, May 28, 1861, and also commemorative of its eighth muster into the same service, May 16, 1898, was celebrated at the armory on the night of May 23, 1907, by a salute to the war colors and a review by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. A very large audience was present, which was very enthusiastic over the display of the regiment.

Colonel Foote and his officers and men certainly deserve praise for the great improvement shown. The men generally were notably attentive, and demonstrated a pride in the organization without which its success would be impossible.

The regiment, owing to repairs to its drill hall, has been unable to use the latter for regimental drills the entire season, so when this fact is considered, its display was all the more creditable.

The regiment, for review, was equalized by Adjutant Donovan into twelve companies of sixteen files, divided into three battalions and formed in line of masses, when it was turned over to Col. John H. Foote. Majors George E. Libbey, Frederick W. Baldwin and Frederick H. Stevenson were the battalion commanders.

Following the formation of the regiment a small body of Spanish war veterans, who served with the 14th, marched into the drill hall, followed by the Civil War veterans, forty-five in number. The latter carried the remnants of the old battle flags of the Civil War and marched to the tune of "The Pennsylvania Lowlands." They were loudly cheered. Both organizations formed opposite to and facing the regiment. Then followed the salute to the flags, the colors being carried to the center of the floor between the lines formed by the regiment and the veterans and dipped while the band played "Auld Lang Syne." It was a very impressive ceremony. The veterans next took position on the right of the regiment and General Roe, accompanied by nine members of his staff, was next escorted by Colonel Foote and staff around the flanks and between the lines of the regiment and veterans, following which all passed in review, the Civil War veterans leading and forming a battalion of three companies under command of William H. H. Pinckney, president of the 14th Regiment War Veterans' Association.

Colonel Foote next put the regiment through a short and very creditable drill in the evolutions of the regiment, the movements being frequently applauded. For evening parade the formation was in regimental line, with the several companies unequalized. The parade was taken by Lieut. Col. William L. Garcia, and at the close of the ceremony, regimental long service and 100 per cent. duty medals and the Metz, Libbey and Higgenbotham trophies were presented. Companies G and H were the winners of the trophies, two of them going to the first named company. General Roe presented the medals and Judge Lewis Lafayette Fawcett presented the trophies. General Roe, in presenting the medals, told the men that they were the bone and sinew of the organization. He also paid a warm tribute to Colonel Foote. He noted the marked improvement shown by the regiment and congratulated the officers and men on having a Colonel who, in the vernacular of the day, "is on the job." He urged every officer and enlisted man in the command also to be at all times on the job.

The ceremonies were followed by a reception and dancing, while General Roe and staff and other invited guests were hospitably entertained by Colonel Foote and his officers. Among

the special guests were Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 47th Regt., and Brevet General Roe, the following members of his staff were present: Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut. Col. James Wray Cleveland; Lieut. Cols. W. W. Ladd, Guilford Hurry, John N. Stearns, Majors Louis M. Greer, John B. Holland and Robert K. Prentice.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The sum of \$400,000 is appropriated this year by the Pennsylvania Legislature for armories, an increase of \$150,000 over that of the previous session. The Armory Commission is also permitted to increase the maximum allowance for an armory for a single company of Infantry from \$20,000 to \$25,000; and from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for a troop of Cavalry and a battery of Artillery. The regular appropriation for maintenance of the Guard has been given an increase of \$10,000, bringing the amount to \$810,000, for the two fiscal years of 1907-1909. There is also an emergency appropriation of \$1,000,000, which is not to be used, except in event of the Guard being called out to suppress riots, insurrections or invasions, or in response to a call of the United States Government. This money is at the disposal of the Government under the circumstances specified. If not used during the next two years it will revert to the general fund of the State. Aside from appropriations, the most important enactment was the Godcharles bill, compelling the retirement of officers on reaching the age of sixty-four. The only exception is that of the major general commanding the division. This exception was made to protect General Gobin from retirement, as otherwise the bill would have forced him out of the service. His successors will be similarly excepted, unless the law is amended to apply to the major general as well as to other officers.

A handsome silver loving cup was presented to Colonel Price, of the 3d Pennsylvania, on May 23, by the officers of the regiment. The presentation occurred on the twenty-first anniversary of the Colonel's connection with the Guard, and he was praised for his work in bringing the regiment up to its present efficiency.

Major Coulter, 10th Penn., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Barnett by the close margin of one vote. There were but two candidates, Coulter and Lieut. Colonel Crago, the latter getting eleven votes to twelve for Coulter. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Coulter was filled by the election of Captain Everson, of Co. B, stationed at New Brighton.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

TARGETER.—Referring to a question in our issue of May 18, 1907: Circular No. 26, W.D., 1907, states that a soldier appointed a targeter upon arrival at the arsenal, etc., will be discharged for the convenience of the Government. The answer to the question referred to should conform to the above.

R. E. E.—Col. Thomas C. Devin was in command of the 6th Regiment of New York Cavalry (called also 2d Ira Harris Guard), and was promoted to brigadier general of Volunteers March 13, 1865.

O. R. B. asks: The names of all general officers of the retired list who have died since publication of 1907, Army Register. Answer: Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jan. 2; Brig. Gen. H. H. Adams, Jan. 26; Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabird, Feb. 2; Brig. Gen. J. Moore, March 18; Brig. Gen. R. Comb, March 29; Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, March 21; Brig. Gen. M. M. Blunt, May 14; Brig. Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, May 4; Brig. Gen. O. B. Wilcox, May 10.

J. F. S.—For the address of the man you mention write to the Adjutant General of the Army. We do not know the name of the bank you refer to in San Francisco.

L. A. Y.—For the rules governing the examinations of candidates for admittance to West Point, apply to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

E. A. M. asks: The present address of Major Robert W. Mearns, formerly captain, 20th Infantry. Answer: He is on leave at present, and should be addressed care of Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C.

K. A.—The Hague Conference at present meets at irregular intervals. Efforts are being made to have the conference held at stated times. The conference will meet at The Hague, Holland, and facts concerning it will duly appear in our columns.

ANXIOUS.—Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army through the channel as to your standing on the list of eligibles for P.C.S., etc.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 96, APRIL 25, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order further amends Paragraphs 49, 104 as amended, 112, 167, 169, 189 as amended, 190, 194 as amended, 195 as amended, 200, 237, Section 7 of 294, 721, 890 as amended, 898 as amended, 903, 910, and 1057, Army Regulations, to take effect July 1, 1907. We publish the most important of the paragraphs amended:

49. In time of peace a general officer commanding a post may grant leaves of absence for two months. Other post commanders may grant leaves not to exceed ten days at one time or in the same calendar month.

104. Furloughs in the prescribed form for periods of three months may be granted to enlisted men by general officers commanding posts, and for periods of one month by other commanding officers of posts, or by regimental commanders if the companies to which the men belong are under their control. A furlough will not be granted to a soldier about to be discharged, nor shall the number of enlisted men furloughed from any command in the field exceed five per centum of the enlisted strength present therewith.

112. Transfers of enlisted men will be made for cogent reasons only. They will be effected as follows:

1. Within any regiment, detached battalion, or Artillery district, not involving change of station, by its commander; in cases involving change, by its commander with the approval of the authority competent to direct the necessary travel.

2. From one organization of the line of the Army to another serving—

- (a) Within any post commanded by a general officer, by the post commander.
- (b) Within any territorial department not part of a division, by the department commander.
- (c) Within any tactical or territorial division, by the division commander.

3. From the line of the Army to the Hospital Corps, as prescribed in the article relating to the Medical Department.

4. In all other cases, by the War Department.

190. A department commander is charged with the administration of all the military affairs of his department except as otherwise prescribed by Army Regulations. He will report to The Adjutant General of the Army all matters relating to the general welfare of the command, including such changes of stations of troops as he may deem desirable, but will obtain the approval of the War Department before ordering the movement. If it is necessary to move troops to meet emergencies such movements and all the circumstances will be reported at the earliest possible moment. He will have immediate charge of the inspections necessary to carry out, for all the organized militia belonging within the limits of his department, the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Act, approved January 21, 1903; and to assist in this duty with the officers of the Army, active and retired, on duty with the organized militia within the limits of his department will report to him and will send through him their reports of inspections under said Section 14. Reports and returns of the organized militia which may be required under the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, will be referred by the War Department to the department commanders for their information, to be returned to the War Department for file. He will designate the time for target practice, examine and consolidate reports of the same, and

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issue the necessary orders for holding target competitions within his department.

194. The staff of the commander of the Philippines Division will consist of his authorized personal aides and one officer from each of the following staff corps and departments: General Staff Corps, Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, Pay Department, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, and Signal Corps, and such additional staff officers as may be assigned by the War Department. The division commander will control matters of supply and administration within his command; and, in this division, correspondence with the War Department will be through the division commander. The division commander will devolve upon one of his personal aides the duties of inspector of small-arms practice.

195. A department commander's staff will consist of the authorized personal aides and one officer from each of the following corps and departments: General Staff Corps, Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, and Pay Department; and when necessary an engineer officer, an ordnance officer, and a signal officer will be assigned. The chief surgeon will, when practicable, perform the duty of attending surgeon. The chief paymaster will make a portion of the payments in the command. The duties prescribed in Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the inspector of small-arms practice will be performed by an aid or other officer of the department commander's staff. The commanding general of a department in which Coast Artillery troops are stationed is authorized, in his discretion, to detail for duty at his headquarters an officer of Coast Artillery, to be designated the department Artillery officer, who will act in an advisory capacity to the department commander with respect to matters pertaining to the efficiency of Coast Artillery material and to the drill, instruction, and employment of Coast Artillery troops in connection with the service of seacoast cannon and submarine defenses.

200. The commander of a post is responsible for its safety and defense, and for the discipline, drill, and instruction of his command, to which ends all other garrison duties will be made subservient. He will be responsible for the preservation and proper application of public property, for the strict enforcement of laws and regulations, and for the proper condition of quarters and defenses. He will make an inspection of his command on the last day of every month, will satisfy himself by frequent personal examination that the disbursements of all officers in charge of funds are in accordance with law and regulations and their accounts correctly stated, and will make such reports of these inspections and examinations as the department commander may direct.

General officers commanding posts will leave the details of administration to subordinate commanders as far as practicable. Thus the visits prescribed in Paragraph 201, Army Regulations, to be made by the post commander, and the action prescribed for the commanding officer in case of deserters in Article XIX., Army Regulations, may be delegated to regimental or detached battalion commanders; regimental commanders should appoint summary courts for the trial of cases arising in their respective regiments; under paragraph 714, Army Regulations, regimental and separate battalion commanders should appoint surveying officers for cases arising in their respective commands; papers requiring the approval of the general officer commanding the post, such as clothing schedules, requisitions for stationery, ration returns, etc., may be signed by the adjutant after said post commander has signed approval of same.

237. Each division commander, and the commander of each department not part of a division, will announce in orders annually the period of the year to be given to practical instruction in drill and other military exercises, prescribing their character and the time to be devoted thereto. The will also designate the period in each year for theoretical instruction, to be conducted in accordance with orders from the War Department; but in posts commanded by general officers the foregoing subjects will be left to the discretion of the post commanders, who will also supervise the instruction of officers under their immediate command. All other post commanders will supervise the instruction of the officers under their immediate command, subject to the direction of department commanders. Each company commander is responsible for the practical and theoretical instruction of his non-commissioned officers.

1057. The number of lights, exterior and interior, and the hours during which they may be used at a post commanded by a general officer will be fixed and announced by the post commander; at other posts, by the commanding officer with the approval of the department commander. The number of such lights must be limited to the smallest number for proper lighting, and the period of authorized burning of each light must be limited to the necessities of the case.

II.—The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

195-1-2. The staff of a general officer commanding a post will consist of the authorized personal aides and one officer from each of the following departments: The Adjutant General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, and Medical Department. These officers will also perform the duties of adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, and surgeon, respectively, of the post. When necessary an engineer officer, an ordnance officer, and a signal officer will also be assigned.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. The only changes are that Companies A, B, C and D, 16th Infantry, go to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. Troops F and G, 8th Cav., should be addressed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and E and H, 8th Cavalry to Fort Russell, Wyo.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There is a belief in England that the great shipyards at Portsmouth, Sheerness and Devon are being assiduously watched by German spies. It is pointed out by the Portsmouth Telegraph that when Mr. Percival Hismal undertook to prepare a certain article for the new volume of the Naval Annual the authorities requested him to omit from it certain facts relating to the defenses of the Thames, lest other Powers might derive advantage therefrom. What was his surprise, therefore, on paying a visit to Germany to receive from a petty officer attached to the Wilhelmshaven torpedo division, a perfectly accurate list of the guns mounted in the Thames' mouth defenses, together with their angles and rates of fire. In addition to this the sailor knew the exact position of all the moorings in Sheerness Harbor, and which were used by the various classes of ships. This intimacy of acquaintance with the questions affecting torpedo attack is, says Mr. Hismal, universal throughout that branch of the German navy.

Mr. Charles V. Diehl, in an article in the London Daily Mail, declares that there is an intimate relation between the qualities of a born general and a clever bridge player. Mr. Diehl, who has made a great study of the game, and has been conducting bridge competitions for some years, says it has been proved to him without a possibility of doubt that the highest quality of play is among officers of the Army. The Navy makes a good second. Mr. Diehl is led, therefore, to the conclusion that the born general is a born bridge player. The Boer general, Botha, is reported to have won \$25,000 at bridge during his recent voyage from Cape Town to Southampton.

General Picquart, French Minister of War, appears to think lightly of the anti-militarist movement in the French army, and says that the movement has been misunderstood, and that the statements regarding it have been exaggerated.

From the report of the British Army Medical Department it appears that 5,227 recruits (78.36 per 1,000) were rejected during the year because of "loss or decay of many teeth." This is the largest class of rejections, "under chest measurement" coming next with 3,456 rejections, or 51.81 per 1,000.

To help those left without employment by the withdrawal of the British garrison from St. Helena the Gov-

ernor offered a reward of a penny, two cents, for rats' tails. Within five months he has paid out in this way \$1,250, indicating the destruction of 62,500 rodents.

The entire cordial between the British services is indicated by the fact that an admiral's son recently eloped with a colonel's wife.

One of the features in the British Army Estimates of the present year and its recent predecessors is the greatly increased expenditure upon the staff, the importance of which was emphasized by the experiences of the war in South Africa.

It is officially announced that promotion in the British navy is determined exclusively by merit, and the special promotions from his Majesty's yacht are no exception to the rule, as only officers who merited promotion are appointed to her.

The Germans are taking time by the forelock and experimenting with a gun designed to blow flying machines to pieces. A new book, by Herr Rudolf Martin, is announced, in which the author elaborates his ideas on the future of motor balloons as implements of war. The new work describes how the advance of motor ballooning will rob England of her insular position and of her supremacy on the seas. Germans will be forced to become the first in the field with motor balloons, and will secure the position which was once gained for their country by able and enterprising British seamen. England's navy will then avail her nothing, for it could be destroyed from the clouds, nor can England, who is already far behind in experiments with motor balloons, prevent Germans from gaining a lead which will never be caught up.

An English magistrate, Mr. E. C. D'Evereourt, in testifying before a Police Commission, stated that he found that in practice constables who had been soldiers showed greater intelligence in acting as prosecutors in cases with which they had to deal in the courts.

Much opposition has been aroused in England to the proposition to abolish the coastguard service. "To do away with this body of men," says the Yachting Weekly, "were to rob the country of a valuable asset, and such petty pandering to economy cannot but be deplored by all who take an interest in matters maritime. With coastguard stations situated at frequent intervals all along our shores, efficient and prompt assistance is always at hand in the event of a vessel going ashore, and many lives are saved annually through the instrumentality of 'the country's watch-dogs'."

The new British ocean-going destroyer Afridi, the construction of which was commenced in August, 1906, was launched May 8 from the Elswick shipbuilding yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company.

Chandernagore, the little French settlement up the river, says the Calcutta correspondent of the Times of India, abased and resentful just now, for recently, by a prudently economical order, it disbanded its little French army of about sixty men, and Chandernagore feels that much of its pomp and glory has departed with its army.

Identity discs for the British army are now kept ready marked, showing the soldier's number, name, regiment, and religious denomination.

The English Army Council propose to issue new filter water-carts to the troops at home, in order that they may be familiarized with methods of water sterilization.

A new section of the Canadian Military Rifle League will be started this year. This league gives prizes for the best shooting done by the teams of regiments at the weekly shoots during the summer. The ten highest scores of each

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regiment are considered. It has now been decided to have a section for the cadets, the Militia Department providing the necessary ammunition.

The English are paralleling our reception of the Japanese general, Kuroki, by the cordial welcome they are giving to the Japanese Imperial Envoy to England, Prince Iushimi, thus illustrating the old maxim that "nothing succeeds like success." Of the Prince the United Service Gazette says: "He is a great traveler, having visited Great Britain and the United States, as well as France, Germany and Russia. He speaks English well, and among his many other accomplishments he has made a particularly close study of the commercial and economical conditions of the leading nations. But above all things he is a soldier—as humane as he is brave—and as such, as well as the representative of our gallant ally, we extend him the heartiest of welcomes."

The Canadians are not at all pleased that their countryman, Capt. Charles E. Kingsmill, R.N., should have been recently severely reprimanded by a naval court-martial for permitting his ship, the Dominion, to run aground off the coast of Prince Edward Island.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the torpedo service of the German navy is about to undergo an improvement which experts believe will make that branch the most powerful in the world. All the new battleships will be fitted with torpedo tubes of a diameter of 19 3/4 instead of 17 3/4, which are now used in most navies, the velocity being increased fully five knots.

The great Cunard Line turbine steamship Lusitania, which has been building at Glasgow, is practically completed. Her official trials will take place on June 27, when the Clyde will be closed to navigation. The vessel is of 32,500 tons displacement and 790 feet long. The Lusitania is planned to develop a speed of twenty-five knots. The approach to the landing stage at Liverpool will be deepened to accommodate the vessel.

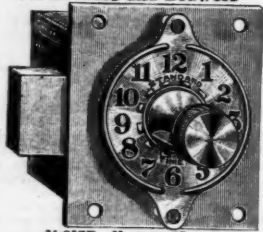
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President and lay his case before him, he believed, the result could not be doubtful. He pursued me so ardently with the request for a personal introduction to Mr. Lincoln that at last I succumbed and promised to introduce him if the President permitted. The President did permit. The count spoke English moderately well, and in his ingenuous way he at once explained to Mr. Lincoln how high the nobility of his family was, and that they had been counts so-and-so many centuries. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, interrupting him, "that need not trouble you. That will not be in your way, if you behave yourself as a soldier." The poor count looked puzzled, and when the audience was over he asked me what in the world the President could have meant by so strange a remark.—Carl Schurz, in McClure's.

A YOUNG ADMIRAL.

(From the Reader.)

The present Marquess of Donegall, who is now three and a half years old, is by heredity High Admiral of Lough Neagh, a naval command dating back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. The little Admiral derives no pay or emoluments from his office, but he has several notable perquisites, among others the right to wear the uniform of an admiral of the fleet and to receive an admiral's salute. In addition the young Marquess is hereditary governor of Carrickfergus Castle and is at all times entitled to free quarters in that ancient fortress.

EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS.

As the St. Patrick's Day parade turned the corner an electric car came clanging down the street. The gallant captain knew that the proper maneuver under the circumstances was "open order," but not knowing the exact word of command for the occasion, he turned to his followers and shouted in martial tones:

"Attention, min! Here comes the car! Company, splitt!"—Woman's Home Companion.

In the Government building "B" at the Jamestown Exposition, there are 176 shoulder arms and about one-tenth that number of hand weapons on exhibition. The exhibit mainly comprises firearms adapted, or intended, for use in military service. Very few sporting firearms are included in this exhibit which is, therefore, more interesting to the student of military arms than to devotees of field sports. Many odd, old-fashioned smooth bores, early breech loading arms, magazine rifles, wheel locks and other curious weapons are shown. Chronologically arranged is a series of types of shoulder arms made, invented or patented from 1763 to 1903, there are rifles, carbines, musketoons and other shoulder arms exhibited, made in Austria, Brazil, Belgium, China, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Netherlands, Norway, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. "Without any attempt at this time to classify these military shoulder arms with reference to their systems or merits," says the 23d Infantry

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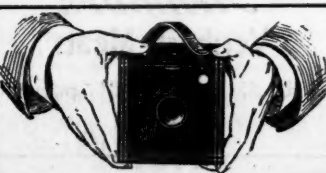
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Lantaka, "Col. Philip Reade states that he recognizes the following named arms: Bruce, Ballard, Burnside, Beaumont, Chaffee-Reese, Cosmopolitan, Confederate, Custer Massacre, caliber .30 to .75; Dreyse, Fencing Musket, Flintlock, Gras, Greene, Gallagher, Harper's Ferry, John H. Hall's American B.L., Percussion (smooth bore), Hall's Breechloading Carbine (paper cartridge), Hotchkiss, Jenks, Jager, Linden, Lee, Maynard Primer, Magazine Carbine (several types), Mannlicher, Mauser, Milbank, Martini-Henry, Musketoon cavalry, Musketoon English, Officer's model, Palmer, Peabody, Percussion, Pistol Carbine, Queen Ann, Rifle Musket, Rubin, Remington, Springfield (numerous types), Schulhoff, Sharps, Short Percussion, Spencer, Symmes, Steyr, Starr, Tapley, Vetterlin, Warner, Werndl, Whittier, Winchester."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher & Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D. C., send the following list of patents. Granted May 14: Floating dock, Anders F. Wiking; operating bulkhead doors, Arthur A. Buck; firearm, Manuel Mondragon; automatic firearm, John M. Brown; gun stock, Edward J. Perrey; trigger mechanism, Frank A. DeLand. Granted May 21: Submarine boat, Lawrence Y. Spear; submarine boat, John M. Cage; cartridge pocket, Frank R. Batchelder; automatic firearm, William Mason; firing gear, Laurence V. Benét and Henri A. Mercié; means for cleaning and cooling gun barrels by fluid under pressure, Augustus G. Winter; apparatus for sighting ordnance, Laurence V. Benét and Henri A. Mercié; machine with revolving wings or blades applicable either as propeller, motor, pump or blowing machine, Hugo

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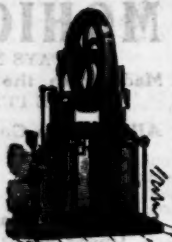
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against Maria H. Metcalf, late of the County
of New York, deceased, to present the same
with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his
place of transacting business, at the office of
Norman J. Marsh, No. 76 William street, in
the City of New York, on or before the 15th
day of November next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of May, 1907.

WILLARD CHURCH, Executor.

NORMAN J. MARSH, Attorney for Executor.

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